HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,180—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
21st May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
28th „	PERSIA	7961		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	OCEANA	9510	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	EGYPT	7912		
16th „	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5294		
30th „	OCEANA	9510	AUSTRALIA	6501
6th Aug	PERSIA	7961		
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	OCEANA	9510	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MEKA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5,025	21st May 1904
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	20th June „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS,

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 450, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.

Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiloli, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 3,000 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea) Rs. 950.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5,716	31st „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,059	21st „
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS, 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 6	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	33 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-13.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment Life or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 18th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give NOTICE that from the 19th instant, till the 31st December next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st May, 1904.

MOUNT EVEREST TEA SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE WISH to inform the PUBLIC, that we have APPOINTED the WESTERN DAIRY COMPANY, our AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency and South and East Africa. All orders for our HIGH CLASS TEAS, grown in the Darjeeling Himalayas, and therfore the best Teas in the World, should be referred to them.

MOUNT EVEREST TEA SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NAGRI-SPUR P. O., Darjeeling Himalayan Ry.
6th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE. WATER QUEEN.

A YACHT called "WATER QUEEN," formerly belonging to the late Sir Henry Morland, Port Officer, Bombay, now in the possession of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

Tenders are called for.

R. G. PRADHAN.
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 14th May, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1904, for the supply up to :—

800 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS of the best quality for delivery before 15th June, 1904.

2 Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3 Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon or Moulmein.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 12th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intelligent buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 29th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,889 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1900) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and busines of "W. B. Green and Co." Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc, (established 1888), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 25 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,050.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6	months	4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12	„	5 „ p. a.
„ 2	years	5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

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„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SILVER ORNAMENTS AND UTENSILS OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

High Court,
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 625 of 1902.

The Advocate-General ..... Plaintiff
vs,
Haridas Purshotam ..... Defendant

Pursuant to the Order made herein on the 8th of February 1904, and under the instructions of Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey and Gokal Dhanjee, the Receivers appointed herein, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1904, at 3 p.m. the silver articles of household use such as vathas, lotas, trays, pandans, gulabdans, &c., and kadlees, toras, lungers, 1 silver watch, &c., belonging to the estates of Hussraj Karamsey, Runchordas Hunsraj, Jamnabai and Moghibai.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 19th May, 1904.

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In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

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You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl. SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be :

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Especially there are the following principal prizes :—

Premiums :			Prizes :		
1(of 300,00) M	abt. £	15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £	2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„	10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„	1,500
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 45,000 M	„	2,250	3 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„	2,000	18 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„	1,750	40 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„	1,500	100 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes :			165 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„	5,000	619 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„	4,000	812 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 60,000 M	„	3,000	75 of 300 M	„	15
1 of 50,000 M	„	2,500			

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 18 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent, Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 20,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
18,143	16,718	11,437	12,158	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 17.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 89 1-8 = — 1-16
2½ do. Rentes ..... 96 3-4 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 107 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 85 7-8 = — 1-8

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 9-16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 25 7-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 3-8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'10 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20'40 1-2 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4'37 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-8 per cent = do

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 1-16 A.-M. steady.
METALS.
Copper Braziers 63.
Yellow metal 6 1-4.
RUBBER—Para Rubber 4-11 1-4 done.
WHEAT—
Club No. 1, 29 1-2 M.-J. sellers, steady.
White Delhi 28 3-4. J.-J. sellers, steady.
White Karachi 27 5-8 J.-J. sellers, steady.
Red Karachi 27 1-4 M.-J. sellers, steady.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 3-4 M.-J. buyers, steady
Brown 29 3-8 M.-J. done, steady.
LINSEED—Linseed Bold 31 3-4. J.-J. done, firmer.
COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7.
ARRIVALS—Steamers—Montenegro and Caspian.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester easier. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·62 plus 16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-8 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed firmer.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·27	7·23	7·18
— 3	— 3	— 3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·94	6·37	6·11
— 3	— 2	— 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·04	6·01	6·00
— 1	— 2	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 10,600
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do Continent 4,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·65 — 15
Futures, month of July ..... 13·40 — 25
Do. do, December ..... 11·15 — 12

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 13 1-2 — 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.] ..... 12·92 — 20
Do. do, Nov. ..... 10·93 — 9
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 17th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,408 bales.
Wheat	66,805 cwts.
Linseed	33,220 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,688 "
Gingelly seed	9,327 "
Poppyseed	10,225 "
Groundnuts	22 "
Castorseed	812 "
Rice	6,515 "
Myrabolams	4,347 "
Oilseed	6,289 "
Mowrasseed	nil "
Gram	7,762 "
Joowar	9,203 "
Maize	6 "

BOMBAY, MAY 18.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 181
Japan 30 do do 147 1-2
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone unsettled
Cash ..... Rs. 97-15
1st Settlement 31st May " 97-14
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 17th Jan. 6 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 25 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed—Tone easier			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad. Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 27-4
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier
Estimated sales .....bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 2,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·18	7·13	7·09
—9	—9	—9
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·35	6·28	6·06
—9	—9	—5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·99	5·96	5·93
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—Our market remains steady and official prices are unchanged, but with the decline in Americans advised from home buyers are not quite so anxious to operate and business is slightly checked.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	245	231	224	May 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	244	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	255	249	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	246	238	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	247	238	"
Khandwa do. ...	...	252	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. }	259	252		"
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	261	254	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	266	259	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	305	295	...	"
Surat (M.-G.) ...	323	313	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	266	255	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	263	252	236	"
Muttia (M. G.)	253	241	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	231	"
Western	...	...	273	"
(M. G.)	...	...	...	"
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	268	257		"
Do (H.-G.) ...	265	254		"
Compta (M G)	...	...	284	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... easier
Surats ....
Good Bhownuggee ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... firmer
21-2 per cent Consols 90 1-8
3 per cent Rentes 96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 25 9-16

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.
Bombay, May 19th.

1 The Squadron will parade preparatory to a ride out next Monday evening the 23rd instant at the Queen's Statue at 7-15 p.m.
Dress : Drill Order with Arms.
2 Members who have not yet drawn their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so at once.
3 Members who have joined since the 1st April will wear Mufti.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

Those who have taken Copaiba, Cubebs and other nauseous drugs will be glad to known that Santal-Midy Capsules are small, agreeable, and never fail to cure the same diseases in 48 hours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWEN—May 11, at Fort St George, Madras, to Captain and Mrs Herbert Bowen, a son.
FOX—May 11, at Belgaum, the wife of Staff-Sergt J Fox, S and T Corps, of a daughter.
HIGHT—May 12, at "Bonaventure," Shevaroy Hills, the wife of W W Hight, of a son.
GRIER—May 13, at Quetta, the wife of Major H D Grier, R G A, of a son.
CLEMENTS—May 13, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant J E Clements, I M S, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lucknow of a son.
UMFREVILLE—May 6, at Darjiling, the wife of H K Umfreville, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MISTRI—HATARIA—April 23, at Cannanore, Malabar Coast, Jamsedji Kanjibhoy Mistri, to Feerozbai, eldest daughter of Sorabji Edalji Hataria.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 1-13m, 2-6a. Low water, 7-6m., 8-3a.
Meeting of Badham Pile and Co.
Special Service, Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Mascotte Comedy Company.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

DROWNED.—At Ripon Road, last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Alexander Savielle, a European boy, aged eight years. The child lived with his father, Robert Savielle, a fitter at Ripon Road. On Tuesday he was missed from home, and on a search being made his body was found floating in the Old Dhobi Ghaut yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Barnett charged Mahomed Sultan, Kassumali Hassanali and Hoosenali Hassanali, the first accused with causing grievous hurt to one Shaik Hyder Mahomed, and the other two with abetment. Mr. Kahili, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first and Mr. Dalvi, pleader, for the second accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the evening of the 12th instant the three accused were drunk and riotous on the road near the French Bridge. They chased a woman, and on her husband remonstrating with them, they rushed to strike him. An Iranee told them from his shop not to create a row. Upon this they rushed towards the shop, when complainant intervened and asked them to behave properly. The last two accused thereupon seized and knocked him down, and the first accused struck him with a knife fracturing a rib. The first accused pleaded not guilty and called witnesses to prove an alibi The magistrate held that an alibi had not been proved and convicted all the accused. The first accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 10, and the third Rs. 20.

DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Purbhudas Purshotam, a Hindu, was charged by Sub-Inspector Sikanderkhan with concealing stolen property, to wit, six pieces of gold embroidered cloth of the value of Rs. 112, the property of one Mahomed Gurdi Mahomed, cloth merchant of Pydhownie. Joosuf Gulam Husain, a mahomedan, was also charged with disposing of the property. Mr. Bharucha, pleader, appears for the second accused. The evidence showed that about a fortnight ago complainant's house was broken into and six pieces of kinkob stolen from it. A report was made to the police, who on making inquiries found that the cloth was subsequently taken by the second accused to the shop of one Nazarali at Pydhownie for sale. As a sale was not effected, he gave it to the first accused. The latter again took the cloth to the second accused's house and gave it to his wife, who concealed it in her sister's house. On the 11th instant the police arrested the two accused and recovered from them property of the value of Rs. 84. The Magistrate convicted both the accused. The first accused, who had previous convictions against him, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 200 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER IN BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bartley charged Ganpat Kashiram, a Hindu, with the murder of a woman named Manjullabai. Superintendent Nolan appeared to prosecute. It appears from inquiries that Manjullabai resided near Golpitha, and the accused had been in her service. On Tuesday evening while she was walking along the road near Kamatipoora the accused came from behind and stabbed her on the neck and in the abdomen. He was immediately arrested by the police, and the woman taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. As she was in a very critical condition, Mr. Dastur was sent for to take her dying deposition. The woman stated that the accused had been in her service for the last four years. About four days ago he made improper proposals to her, in consequence of which she paid him the wages due to him and dismissed him. This was the reason why he had inflicted injuries on her. Cross-examined by the accused the woman denied that she owed him Rs. 55 for wages. The woman subsequently died in the hospital. On the application of Mr. Nolan the case was remanded in order to enable the police to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO S. AND W. CO., LD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Mr. N. Dwarkadas presiding.

From the statements of accounts, it appeared that the balance to the credit of profit and loss account stood at Rs. 25,312-13-9. Had it not been for the great rise in the price of cotton consequent on speculation in American cotton, the year's working would have shown good result. The Agents, Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonji and Company, had voluntarily foregone a part of their commission for which thanks of the Shareholders were due to them. The directors recommended the balance at disposal to be dealt with as under :—To payment of a dividend at Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per quarter share Rs. 22,000 and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 3,312-13-9.

The accounts were passed and the appointment of Mr. T. K. Gajjar in place of Mr. Jejeebhoy M. Jejeebhoy, resigned, was confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared Messrs. T. K. Gajjar and M. N. Gordhandas were re-elected directors and Mr. Gunputrao Pundlic was appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	5	23
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	4	2	7
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	13	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	5	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	33	34	122
Total plague deaths to date ...	275,626	227,387	
Same date last year	45	43	123

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline' sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a vacation sitting of the Court, yesterday morning.

RE MUNCHERJEE S. MASTER.

Mr. Branson instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for Rustumji K. Kharadi to oppose the granting of a protection order. Counsel said insolvent had filed three schedules within the space of three years. He did not prosecute the first, which was dismissed on the grounds of delay and fraud. The second schedule was likewise dismissed. He obtained leave to file a fresh petition and applied for an interim order, which was refused by Mr. Justice Russell on 10th February. He had means but would not pay his creditors. In the hearing of one of the suits in the Small Causes Court he had engaged the services of counsel and well known pleaders, and succeeded in protracting the proceedings for fourteen hearings. Eventually a decree was obtained, and he entered the claim in the schedule along with other claims. The claims of this creditor against the insolvent were, one for Rs. 250 and another for Rs. 300, both on promissory notes which the insolvent alleged were obtained from him by pressure and fraud, but it was significant that when asking for leave to amend his schedule he never said a word about either pressure or fraud. Counsel read insolvent's affidavit in reply, in which it was stated that it was arranged in his second insolvency, he should pay a monthly instalment of Rs. 25 for three years to the Official Assignee. He paid one instalment, but before he could pay the second he was beset with difficulties.

Mr. Wadia, counsel for the insolvent, contended that unless the interim order was granted his client would have to do go jail and probably lose his service.

His Lordship said this looked to him like a revision of Mr. Justice Russell's order of the 10th February refusing the application.

Mr. Wadia said Mr. Justice Russell's order did not preclude him from making a fresh application.

His Lordship. On fresh facts only.

Mr. Branson : This is merely asking your Lordship to review Mr. Justice Russell's order.

Mr. Wadia : We have been sufficiently punished from February till now.

His lordship : I am not prepared to extend the doctrine of revising old orders. The application is refused.

RE ABDUL RAHMAN GULAM MOHIDIN.

Mr. Davar applied for the usual protection order for three months.

Mr. Wadia opposed the application on behalf of Amirudin Mahomed Husen.

Mr. Davar said he could not find a single proper ground of opposition in the whole of the opposing creditor's affidavit. Unmindful of the fact that the insolvency was in respect of debts contracted personally the opposing creditor had raked up matters which belonged to certain trust estates, but with which this insolvency had nothing whatever to do. He alluded to certain costs, but they were recovered by the solicitors.

His Lordship : The dispute is all about trust property, you say, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: Entirely so, my Lord.

Mr. Wadia: It is not mentioned in the affidavit.

Mr. Davar: It is: I am sorry my learned friend has not read the affidavits. There are other allegations to which we have given a complete answer in another affidavit.

Mr. Wadia : We strongly object to the reading of the affidavit. It was served on us at 10-45 a. m. this morning so that there was no time for us to reply, nor was any time left to take other action.

Mr. Davar said Mr. Wadia's client had omitted to serve on his client an affidavit which he was bound by law to serve. Despite this omission it was too good on the part of Mr. Davar's client to serve a copy of the affidavit on Mr. Wadia's client.

Mr. Wadia : It was not served because you could not be found.

After some further discussion, the matter was adjourned till the 8th June, the Commissioner having extended the protection order till that date.

RE HORMUSJEE COWASJEE DHALLA.

On the application of Mr. Dastur, interim order was granted to the insolvent and leave given to serve notices.

RE DHARAMDAS NANJEE AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended for three months, also an interim order was granted to Dinshaw Dorabji. On an application made by the same counsel leave to amend his schedule was given to Mahomedali Mulla Abdulali, and an extension of the interim order for three months was given to Mahomed Mehdi Bebani whose insolvency was to come off in August, and whose creditors were up-country and in Persia.

RE HASAN ALLI LUKHMANJEE AND OTHERS.

In the matter of the insolvents, an application for extension of the interim order for three months was made by Mr. Jafarbhoy Rahimtulla. As the insolvents had now deposited certain title-deeds of property, the extension was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Dinshaw H. Fitter, Davji Virpal Shah, Bhikhaji S. Mistri, Shivlal Gangadas Benjamin Salt, Aron, James B. Hitchcock, James E. M. Watson, and Kavasji Dadabhai.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, with the English mails brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Grant Mr W C	Harvey Mr T G
Burke Mr	Ellery Mr E J
Burke Mrs	Ozy Major R S
Duncan Mrs and child	O'Brien Mr H
Dobbie Mr and Mrs J S	Adams Mr
Murphy Mr and Mrs W H	Buchanan Mr P
Walton Mr Melville	Robb Mr W
Moore Capt A	Blewitt Major

FROM MARSEILLES.

Spencer Mr and Mrs C G and infant	Blair Mr W E
Cooke Mr and Mrs C A	Thomas Mr R G D
Cuming Capt R E	Rorer Mr W
Hatherell Major W G	Kerr Mr and Mrs C G
Gibson Capt D H	Mardally Mrs W
	Hosaia Mr S

FROM BRINDISI.—Killburn-Scott Mr H

FROM BRINDISI TO RANGOON.—Khan Mr Ohen

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Spalding Mr H H	Green Lt W G
Spalding Mrs	

FROM PORT SAID.

Millar Mr F G	Green Mr E J
Wilson Mr	

SHIP'S ENGINEERS IN DANGER.

THE "Bankok Times" of the 19th April reports that a mishap occurred on board the steamer "Madeleine Rickmers" which would probably have been attended with much more serious results than was actually the case, had not medical aid been at hand. The steamer was taking in rice from the Borneo Company's mill, and, about noon, it was observed that the work suddenly ceased. Then urgent signals were made for medical assistance. Fortunately Dr. H. Campbell Highet happened to be at the house of Mr. A. E. Stiven and he, with Mr. Stiven, proceeded immediately on board, and found, lying on the deck, the three European Engineers of the ship, all unconscious. It was immediately obvious that they were suffering from the effects of asphyxiation, a strong smell of coal gas which pervaded the vessel indicating the cause. Two of the men were in a bad state, and the condition of the third was distinctly critical. Artificial respiration was resorted to and eventually they were all brought round. When they were sufficiently recovered, enquiries as to the cause of the accident revealed the fact that when the engineers became aware of the smell of gas in the ship they suspected something wrong in the bunkers and went down to investigate with the result that they were overcome by the fumes, and their condition was only discovered in time for them to be hastily dragged on deck, when signals of distress were hoisted. All three of the engineers were sufficiently recovered to resume their duties the next day. Further, and more cautious, investigation showed that some of the coal in the bunkers had heated to the point of spontaneous combustion, and this was promptly remedied by a well-directed stream of water.

THE BOXERS.

ALLEGED MASSACRE OF FORTY EUROPEANS.

The "Manila Cable News" of the 27th April publishes the following telegram :—

Peking, April 23.—Word has reached here of the massacre of forty Europeans by Chinese. It is understood that the massacre is the work of Boxers and a recrudescence of the former outbreak is feared. Messages have been sent out by the various consuls to the interior towns wherever possible and missionaries and others have been warned. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of the massacre.

All we need say about it says the "China Mail" is that it is strange neither Shanghai nor Hongkong should have any news of the alleged massacre. If the report should prove to be untrue—which we hope will be the case—then we shall expect the "Cable News" to expose their Peking correspondent and disavow and denounce him.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Wednesday.—The barometer has risen slightly in the Sub-montane districts north-west India, but has generally fallen elsewhere. Pressure is highest on the West Coast, while a shallow depression is shown over the Deltaic Bengal and a very indistinct depression has apparently passed into Lower Burma. Winds are variable in direction and are lighter than usual in force. The mean temperature has fallen over the west Himalayas and the west Gangetic plain, but has generally risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is, however, lower than usual except over Burma and north-east India, the deficiency exceeding ten degrees at Murree, Simla, Lahore, Montgomery, Sirsa, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Agra, Jaipur, Sambar and Ajmere. The highest maximum reported to-day is 108 degrees at Hyderabad (Sind). Moderately general rain has fallen in Burma and South Peninsula, but elsewhere only scattered showers have been received. The principal falls are 3·50 inches at Mysore and over 1·00 inch at Mergui, Tavoy, Tounghoo and Yamethin. In the north-west, the conditions are now more settled, and fine relatively cool weather will be experienced there. The flow of air from the Bay into Bengal has ceased and generally fine weather will prevail in the north-east. On the other hand weather is unsettled over Burma and south Peninsula and rainy weather will prevail in those two regions.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November last to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	29·751	WNW	6	85·6	71·6	76	.....	4·80	— 7·23
Jask	29·744	ESE	7	90·3	72·2	65	.....	4·05	— 0·24
Muscat	29·739	NW	6	88·3	85·0	76	.....	1·69	+ 2·41
Aden	29·779	NW	5	95·8	81·8	77	.....	0·91	— 1·56
Lahore	29·723	Calm	3	91·9	65·2	51	.....	7·57	+ 3·34
Sirsa	29·727	SW	6	92·8	69·6	58	.....	1·64	— 0·71
Delhi	29·715	WSW	3	93·7	71·8	51	.....	2·42	— 1·24
Agra	29·709	SW	5	95·0	71·6	55	.....	2·06	— 0·83
Cawnpore	29·696	WNW	6	93·9	77·8	39	.....	0·87	— 1·25
Allahabad	29·671	Calm	2	101·6	80·1	36	.....	0·63	— 1·69
Jhansi	29·718	SW	6	100·3	74·1	72	0·10	2·94	+ 1·01
Jacobabad	29·651	E	6	107·9	80·7	44	.....	3·36	+ 2·11
Karachi	29·716	W	19	93·6	79·8	68	.....	4·62	+ 3·01
Jeypore	29·781	NNE	6	96·2	65·6	60	0·06	1·74	+ 0·23
Ajmere	29·772	S	5	92·4	70·5	60	.....	1·35	+ 0·00
Deesa	29·740	WSW	15	105·1	79·1	59	.....	0·38	— 0·29
Ahmedabad	29·767	WSW	2	104·3	77·6	66	.....	1·05	+ 0·36
Bhuj	29·727	W	17	97·3	73·9	76	.....	1·86	+ 0·29
Jamnagar	29·760	WSW	19	97·1	75·2	72	.....	2·01	+ 0·89
Dwarka	29·782	WSW	16	83·4	79·8	77	.....	0·70	.....
Rajkot	29·771	WSW	7	102·2	76·4	74	.....	2·85	+ 1·29
Bhavnagar Para, Veraval	29·791	SW	8	102·1	76·0	66	.....	1·09	— 0·27
Necmuch	29·803	W	13	87·1	80·3	74	.....	0·28	— 0·43
Indore	29·757	Calm	11	97·5	74·7	63	.....	1·70	+ 0·27
Saugor	29·747	W	6	98·1	77·1	55	.....	1·37	+ 0·27
Jubbulpore	29·711	S	8	99·4	74·1	29	.....	2·95	— 0·37
Hoshangabad	29·700	NE	4	100·0	76·1	33	.....	2·21	+ 0·67
Khandwa	29·746	NE	1	103·1	77·2	37	.....	3·89	+ 1·93
Raipur	29·732	NW	7	102·2	80·6	45	.....	2·10	+ 0·82
Nagpur	29·657	Calm	3	104·3	82·9	30	.....	1·02	+ 1·82
Nowgong	29·717	N	3	104·2	77·1	26	.....	1·80	+ 1·45
Amraoti	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Akola	29·725	NW	6	106·7	82·1	60	.....	0·86	— 1·30
Surat	29·805	WSW	7	94·2	77·6	70	.....	0·81	+ 0·43
Mahegaon	29·757	W	10	101·4	78·9	47	.....	0·88	— 0·35
Bombay	29·802	W	9	92·2	81·2	72	.....	0·07	— 0·69
Poona	29·802	W	16	96·3	71·9	60	.....	0·51	— 1·91
Ahmednagar	29·779	NNE	6	99·0	73·9	49	.....	0·48	— 1·79
Aurangabad	29·736	N	13	101·5	75·2	33	.....	0·41	.....
Sholapur	29·762	NW	9	99·2	73·0	45	.....	1·33	— 1·43
Ratnagiri	29·803	NNE	13	91·3	80·3	67	.....	0·26	— 0·53
Bijapur	29·759	NW	11	99·9	72·3	49	.....	3·93	+ 1·14
Belgaum	29·807	Calm	7	87·8	68·8	82	0·42	5·71	+ 0·62
Mormugao	29·807	NNE	6	89·0	75·4	81	0·32	3·93	— 1·51
Karwar	29·810	N	6	83·3	75·0	75	0·03	1·73	— 1·42
Mangalore	29·806	Calm	3	89·4	78·4	82	.....	6·23	+ 0·40
Calicut	29·826	E	10	88·7	75·2	87	0·61	17·30	+ 2·95
Cochin	29·867	ENE	7	88·3	74·3	91	0·42	25·94	+ 4·77
Bangalore	29·837	SW	7	86·8	67·3	88	0·16	15·17	+ 7·39
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·741	Calm	5	93·4	78·7	55	.....	4·13	+ 0·55
Masulipatam	29·736	WNW	5	93·7	81·6	73	.....	13·94	+ 5·46
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

SCHOOL LIFE IN INDIA.

ONE of the most instructive chapters to the student of Indian manners and customs, in the new quinquennial report on Education in this country is that which treats of School Life. The Indian Primary School, like the English, is almost invariably a day school and out of some three million boys in these establishments only a little over ten thousand live in boarding houses. Such primary boarding schools as do exist are usually orphanages, mission schools and other special institutions; ordinary primary schools never having boarding accommodation. A typical school room is ordinarily whitewashed, a kind of dado, three feet high, of tar, running round the interior of the walls. Above this are hung the maps—the school plan, the village, the district, the province, India, and the world. Side by side with them are highly coloured prints of the King and Queen and the Royal Family: often too of the potentates of other nations, portraits of viceroys, of Mr. Gladstone and all sorts of celebrities; perhaps prints from an old "Graphic" or "Black and White" that have found their way into the wilderness; illustrations of manual training brought by the master from his training class, a printed curriculum, the list of Committee members and the monthly statements. Above these again are lines of moral texts. The floor is strewn with bamboo mats for the accommodation of the boys. In one corner stands the ball-frame, in another a blackboard; simple agricultural apparatus stands on the window-sill. On the table are a globe and several cases of flowers. This is the typical village school of the Central Provinces. In Bombay, the school apparatus consists generally of arithmeticons, form and colour boxes and charts, kindergarten boxes, maps, wall pictures, pointers, etc, while in all schools there is a small library of educational books for reference and in many, a small museum for object-lessons. In Bengal, the lower primary school has generally speaking no furniture whatever. It may have benches for the boys, stools or chairs for the teachers, black-boards and a few wall maps. In Assam primary schools there is nothing on the earthern floor, except a bamboo bench round the wall and a central tiny platform made of bamboos on which the children place their little dog-eared text-books. There are no maps on the walls, no pictures, no works of reference and nothing to be seen but a chair, a pen, an ink bottle, some very dirty blotting-paper, the register, inspection book and some bundles of plantain leaves on which the pupils copy letters, figures and words.

As the schools in the various provinces differ as to appearance and equipment, so do the methods adopted. In the United Provinces a primary school meets twice daily. It is laid down that the morning meeting should begin at least an hour after dawn and the afternoon meeting close an hour before dark. During seasons of extreme heat, the afternoon classes are sometimes abandoned. Holidays are sufficiently plentiful. Besides the native holidays and Sundays the schools are closed on seasons when the children are required to assist their parents in cultivating or harvesting, or when the monsoon makes attendance difficult or impossible and whenever there is an important festival. Class management and discipline furnish an interesting study. The Board schools of the Punjab, the rural schools of the Central Provinces and the more archaic village schools of Bengal are quoted to illustrate it. The system of management is of the simplest and falls far below the accepted standards of modern Europe. In the Punjab, the teacher is assisted by a monitor whose special function it is to keep order. The majority of pupils sit in the school-room, while some are accommodated in the verandahs and others under a tree outside. The teacher takes two classes at once, setting sums to one and hearing another read or giving it an object lesson. The classes at the back of the room or outside meantime are writing, doing sums or drawing maps, the older boys helping the younger ones. The discipline is simple and paternal and the children generally are well-behaved. The rule enjoining cleanliness is found difficult to enforce in the case of the children of the peasantry. An excellent picture of the rural school of the Central Provinces is reproduced by Mr. Sharp. In the verandah, he says, are seated the infants and the first class, under the immediate care of the monitor, who is at present kneeling on the floor and showing the infants, who sprawl around him, how to form letters and count with cowries or seeds. Meantime he must have half an eye upon Class I who are writing simple words and sentences on their slates. Soon, he will have to transfer his whole attention thither and take each section through a reading lesson while the infants play with their cowries or disport themselves as they see fit.

Strict rules for guidance in class management and methods of instruction are laid down. Generally speaking, class answering is in vogue in the small classes, in others individual answering and taking of places on the results of which the monthly class-order is made out. Cram, learning by rote and unintelligent instruction of every kind are discouraged in favour of ocular demonstration and thorough comprehension. And from one school of which we read, much may be learnt by institutions of greater pretensions. The infants are taught by means of pictures and objects; the elements of arithmetic are explained with reference to the ball frame or to bags of cowries. Geography is illustrated by a walk to the tank or the river and the discovery of miniature islands, capes and gulfs. Understanding of the patwaris map is by an excursion to the fields. Botany is not attempted without the dissection of leaves and flowers, nor agriculture without the display of the prescribed apparatus. Above all the constant use of the blackboard, the map and the picture is insisted on. All schools are not so admirably conducted as the above might seem to indicate. The native teacher is often wedded to ways that result from centuries of pundit-lore, the droning of unintelligent repetition, the despotism of the "ipse dixit" that scorns because it fears an explanation. In most primary schools in Bengal, the children are still taught mainly by rote. In the older days, as the report places on record, the gurus were in the habit of inflicting cruel and fantastic punishments on their pupils. Such methods are forbidden by the Education Rules and are dying out, but the guru still makes free use of the cane. In the primary schools of all provinces, attention is now paid to physical training. Indian children are found to take pleasure in physical exercises and native methods and games have been incorporated in the courses with considerable advantage. The primary school pupils sometimes take part in the athletic tournaments which have become a popular feature of Indian school life. Altogether it would appear as though the boy of the West had a very much less enjoyable time than his brother of the East. In many respects doubtless he has. But the ways that prove satisfactory in this country would cause a sensation if proposed for adoption across the seas.

RAMIE AND ITS FUTURE.

JUDGED by the results achieved, the successful exploitation of ramie fibre as a commercially valuable product is not likely to be soon realised in England. A well informed correspondent, in a home paper, tells us that for about half a century, ramie fibre has been periodically brought to the notice of the public as something new and there have been enthusiastic accounts of its extraordinary strength, durability, lustre and beauty. In England, companies for the production of ramie material have been floated and boomed and have gone down with great loss of capital. To the boom has succeeded a lull, to be again succeeded by a boom with an equally disastrous collapse. From this exordium, it might be inferred that the writer quoted is entirely pessimistic as to the possibility of making ramie a source of commercial profit. He tells us that it is roughly estimated by those who have the most knowledge of the subject that in England about thirty million pounds have been sunk in trying to produce ramie material and that a few thousand pounds would now buy up everything pertaining to it in the country. But in spite of this experience, the correspondent, who has been much concerned with experiments in spinning and weaving ramie, does not despair of the profitable use of ramie in the textile industry. Something has been done in Germany in successfully utilizing this remarkable fibre and in comparing the methods of the German manufacturers with those pursued in England the critic finds what he believes to be the cause of the British failures. These he attributes mainly to the speculative stock and share dealing rings. The capital provided for the exploitation of ramie has been largely swallowed up in forming companies, instead of being employed in ascertaining by scientific methods the nature of the fibre and devising machinery for its proper treatment. It was in the latter fashion that the Germans went to work. They proceeded cautiously at first, carefully studying the fibre, its nature and growth, discovering how it should be treated chemically and mechanically, and, discovering the various uses to which it might be put. In this way they have gradually built up an industry on a secure basis. Their success has reached the stage at which the demands upon the industry are much in excess of what can be readily met. They are so full up with orders that they will not accept others for five or six months and then cannot engage for delivery until months afterwards. They are, moreover, entering the English field, having subsidised the growth of one of the British Companies. It is calculated that the German factories will consume 75 per cent. of the ramie product of the world; and their better methods have given them a pre-eminence in this industry similar to that gained by German manufacturers of colours and dye stuffs. They are able to make the best yarns from ramie, adds the English writer, because they treat the fibre as ramie and not as cotton, or wool or worsted or linen.

Speculative Company flotations and neglect of proper study of the product to be worked were, however, not the only causes of the failures in England. Even the study of the mechanical problems and the production of clever and expensive plant capable of a large output could not avert disaster when the question of the supply of raw material was entirely disregarded. There were no precautions to check the operations in the market, with the inevitable result that when the demand set in, a commodity that was previously a drag on the market was cornered and its price rose rapidly in the way characteristic of "cornered" products. The material procurable was of a mixed kind, though a greatly superior quality might have been made available, if some little forethought and further outlay had been expended on the cultivation. For the failure of the English ramie manufacturing Companies, therefore, some blame is put upon the Indian and Colonial Offices and the planter. The Correspondent urges that the question of ramie growing should be seriously taken up by the authorities in the way that they are now encouraging the growth of cotton. The growing of the plant and the stripping of the fibre by machinery or hand on the spot would give much employment in India and other tropical and semi-tropical countries. Its cultivation is admittedly not difficult, and careful study of the plant would yield even better results than have been already obtained. It is the opinion of the expert whose criticisms are here reviewed, that in the future ramie will be largely used for special purposes and to some extent instead of, or in conjuction with silk, linen, cotton and wool, especially in dress goods for tropical wear and in washing fabrics. But to ensure a well established industry, British manufacturers must proceed on the careful and scientific lines followed by the Germans. Especially in the spinning branch of the industry are the studies of skilled scientists and practical machinists required; for much better yarn should be produced than has been yet made from such an admirable staple. The proper elimination of the natural resin from the fibre would have important results in regard to the spun yarn; and in this and other respects the treatment of ramie presents a profitable field for scientific research.

PEAT COAL.

A NEW company has been formed to exploit the numerous peat-bogs that exist in Ireland and elsewhere, the Earl of Mayo is chairman, the capital is £130,000 in one-pound shares and its name is The Electro-Peat-Coal Company Limited. The patent, which the Company are to acquire from the Syndicate, that purchased it from Mr. I. B. Bessey, the inventor covers a process which will convert raw peat in a few hours into something even better than coal, though the prospectus does not say which kind of coal. Centrifugal action in iron cylinders, in which the peat straight from the bog is placed, seems to be the chief agent in accomplishing the first necessary compression. Electricity then sets to work directly large quantities of water contained in the peat is expelled through holes in the cylinders. An electric current passing through the peat then disintegrates it into the smallest possible particles, leaving it a pulp free from water and as combustible as ever. Kneading converts this into a plastic condition, and the next and final process is to make of this mass, by machinery, slabs or briquettes that have a concentrated combustibility and a high commercial value. The whole process does in a few hours what nature takes, according to some geologists, thousands of years to accomplish in the depths of the earth, for coal was once in the peat stage before pressure brought it higher or lower in the scale of combustion. The Company optimistically declare that the artificial article will be far cheaper than coal, that it will be equally valuable as a calorific, that it is comparatively smokeless, leaves no cinders or clinkers when its burning is over, that it is clean, convenient for storage, and that it suffers little in keeping, and does not crumble to dust when handled. All these qualifications are most admirable, and if practice verifies them we are in a way to utilise economically many of the waste places of the earth. The fuel of the poor in Ireland and of a large portion of the farmers who live in the country far from railway or steamer communications is peat or turf, cut from the picturesque bogs that abound in almost every district. Bogs, although popular error describes them as dismal and dangerous, are picturesque in summer, abounding in their special flora, the colour of the peat delights the eye of the artist, and the heather that blooms in its myriad purple shades on the uncut parts, the silky bog cotton and the springy turf make them pleasant places to explore. But they are, in Ireland at least, far too extensive. Many attempts at reclamation have been made, the cutting and burning of peat has gone on for centuries, but miles and miles of this more or less unprofitable land remain. It is believed that one-seventh part of Ireland consists of peat-bog. When the invention of Mr. J. B. Bessey has been applied to the improvement off the face of Ireland of this immense section of her land, there will be a huge empty hollow in the centre of the island. The new process applied in all the countries that have natural supplies of peat will revolutionise life there. Instead of cutting the sods and laying them out to dry in the modicum of sun that visits such tracts, a proceeding that takes months and is entirely at the mercy of most variable weather, the work will be put through rapidly and in larger measure. It presumably will give occupation to the peasantry as long as the peat supply lasts, and in Ireland at least, it is deep as well as broad. Cheap fuel and lots of it, with a new industry as an asset, should be the result of the formation of this Company if the prospectus is not to optimistic in its views.

THE universal five-rupee note for India is being manufactured at Home, the delay in connection with its production having arisen owing to the efforts to secure a grease-proof paper. It will be slightly larger than the present note and will be lettered in four vernacular languages instead of three.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 2nd April, amounted to Rs. 1,771; and the total earnings from 1st January to 2nd April were Rs. 25,250.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd April amounted to Rs. 3,532, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 23. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd April were Rs. 49,302, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,492.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd April amounted to Rs. 18,605, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5,136. Total earnings from 1st January to 2nd April were Rs. 2,09,486, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,41,281.

IT is, we understand, intended to introduce the "nickel" into Indian currency as an experiment. The Indian nickel will be of the value of one anna and it is hoped that it will prove acceptable to people generally as the smallest silver coin is the tiny two-anna piece and it is impossible to have a smaller coin than this in silver.

THE Honour Classical "Mods" list at Oxford contains the names of 222 men and eleven women. In the former division there are thirty-three firsts, seventy-seven seconds, thirty-one thirds and seventeen who "have satisfied the examiners." Balliol heads the list, as usual with seven first classes; Christ Church comes next, with six. Then follow New College, with four; Hertford and Oriel with three each; St. John's and Jesus, with two; Pembroke, Wadham, Magdalen, Merton, Corpus and University, with one. No fewer than seven colleges had failed to secure a first at all. It must be many years since Trinity last found itself ranked under this category. Considering their traditions, writes a homes contemporary, the colleges that have been least successful besides Trinity are Magdalen, Corpus, and Brasenose. It will be noted that the division into four classes instead of three has tended not only to split up the old unwieldy second class, but also somewhat to raise the standard required for a first. Since the change the first class has been, on the whole, about 25 per cent. smaller. Women have done well this year, obtaining three firsts, two of which are credited to Somerville College and one to Lady Margaret Hall.

A DINNER-TABLE KING.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

BY HARRY BRITTAIN.

POLITICIAN, lawyer, diplomat, orator, railway magnate and raconteur—such is the Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew. He has played many parts upon his country's stage through half a century, and the good wishes of all good Americans go out to him on the celebration of his seventieth birthday.

It is probably the last of these qualities, his attractive powers as a postprandial magnet, which will keep the name of the Senator ever green.

Among our Transatlantic cousins the art of after dinner oratory has risen to lofty heights: and just about the topmost pinnacle of these heights is occupied by the genial presence of the Senator for the State of New York.

As one would expect, writes Mr. Harry Brittain in the "Daily Express," the name of Depew is associated many stories—good, bad, and indifferent; some true, many not quite so true. In adding to the gaiety of nations we find the Senator just as ready to tell a good tale against himself as he is to drive home a telling point against a friend or enemy.

Among the many stories and jokes that are told of Mr. Depew, it is hard to discriminate; but at least here is a selection.

Some years ago, at one of the dinners of the New England Society, at which sallies of wit are usually numerous, a leading New York lawyer amused the company with several stories against Depew, who was present at the gathering.

But the Senator had his turn later, and quietly congratulated his learned legal friends, who, he said, he was surprised to notice had risen to address his audience in an attitude extremely unusual for a lawyer—with his hands in his own pockets!

BOOK OF JOKES.

At the famous Gridiron Club, at Washington, Depew has been through the mill on several occasions. The Gridiron is no respecter of persons, and every member, from the President downwards, finds it necessary to take the jokes in good part. On one occasion, as Depew was about to propose a toast, a gramophone was put into action and solemnly rolled out one of his old speeches, while a member sitting near it illustrated the address with some of the Senator's favourite mannerisms. At the gramophone ended, a huge volume, containing a man, and labelled Chauncey Depew's Book of Jokes, stalked slowly into the room, and was duly and mercilessly catechised by the chairman.

Shortly after President Harrison's election he was being escorted by Depew to a big meeting in New York. The crowd was enormous, and Depew had to push through rather roughly to make a passage for the great man. A Bowery youth, out with his sweetheart, strongly resented this, and mentioned the fact in language more vivid than Congressional.

"Do you know, sir, said Depew, that I have with me the President of the United States?"

"No," said the young man; and I don't care if you have the President of Paradise with you; I won't have my girl squeezed.

In a Washington street car Depew was riding next to a motherly old lady, who asked him a question. The Senator answered, but found the old lady very deaf.

He repeated his answer in a shout, and conversation was thus established.

You are very deaf, aren't you, madam? bellowed Depew.

I am so, she replied; and haven't been able to do a thing for it.

Have you ever tried electricity? asked the Senator.

Yes, she said, nodding vigorously. I was struck by lightning last summer.

ABOUT A BARBER.

Another Washington story he himself tells is of a somewhat pompous statesman, who was being shaved by an old darkie barber at the Arlington Hotel.

"Among your customers," remarked the statesman, "you must have had many of my distinguished predecessors in the Senate—many men now dead who occupied the place I now fill?"

"Yes, sah," said the barber. "I'se known dem most all. Say, Senator, you do mind me ob de great Dan'l Webster?"

The gratified politician set up in his chair and placed his hand upon his forehead.

Is it my brow

No, boss, said the darkie its your breff.

A frequent visitor to Europe, Chauncey Depew has hosts of English friends, many of whom he has entertained at his Washington home. Last year among others. Toby, M. P. made a trip to the States, and, after being much feted in New York paid him a visit at Washington when one of his New York entertainers wrote to his host to inquire how he was getting on. Depew replied, "Oh, Lucy? He's all right; he's just asked me for passes on all the railroads; yes, he's getting along very well.

THE BIGGEST LIAR.

Quite recently Depew called at a friend's house, where he attracted the attention of a small boy of eight.

After he had left the boys father said to his son, That was Chauncey Depew, the worlds greatest story teller.

A day or two later the Senator happened to be at the same house, and the boy, running up to him, said, "I know you."

"Really, my little man, and who am I?"

"Why, replied the bright youth, "my pappa says you're the biggest, liar on earth!"

Mr. Depew is not a strong believer in the British sense of humour. He has several yarns to bear evidence to his views. At a banquet he once told a story of a gathering of friends who had come to decide what was the most suitable epitaph for a lawyer named Strange. Finally it was suggested that the best words were, "Here lies an honest lawyer," seeing that everybody who read them would at once exclaim, "Why, that's Strange!"

Depew said that an Englishman who heard this story thought it so good that he tried to repeat it, and said to a friend the next day.

"Funny fellow, that Depew. He told an awfully good tale last night about an American barrister who had died. I have forgotten the man's name, but that has nothing to do with the story. However, this barrister died and they were discussing what should be put on his tombstone, and somebody suggested, 'Here lies an honest lawyer,' for then everybody will say 'Why, how very peculiar.'

So the stories run.

A keen admirer of the old country, an entertainer few can equal, one of the best of friends, long may Chauncey live to cheer the jaded banqueteer and add a piquant flavour to the walnuts and the wine!

THE Bombay Government publishes a notice received from the Consul for France in Bombay in reference to the demolition of the old cemetery at Tamatave in Madagascar. The notice states that the five years' closing period prescribed in connection with the demolition of the cemetery expired in March 1902. A period of eight months from the 1st March 1904 is now allowed to families who desire to exhume the bodies of those of their members buried in the cemetery. The concessionaires or their lawful representatives can obtain a grave space in the new cemetery equal to that conceded them in the old and the remains there interred will be transported at the cost of the city, on production by the concessionaires or their representatives of the documents establishing their rights. At the expiration of the eight months the remains not exhumed by direction of those interested will be transported to a specially constructed receptacle at the new cemetery. The tombstones and other sepulchral signs unclaimed will be lifted and kept at the disposal of the families for a year, at the expiration of which they will be destroyed.

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

BIG BATTLE IMPENDING.

THE YALU FIGHTING.

EPISODES OF THE CONFLICT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter wires from Mukden that it is announced that the main body of the Japanese is advancing on Haicheng and Kaiping and a smaller force is marching on Liao-yang.

Important developments are imminent.

General Kuropatkin in a telegram to St. Petersburg reports that a number of Japanese transports discharged troops on the 16th instant at two points twenty-five miles south of Kaiping and the troops afterwards marching in the direction of Kaiping.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD MAY 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 17th May states that the "Times" correspondent describing the fighting on the Yalu says that common shell proved much superior to shrapnel. The greatest triumph of the Japanese was when they routed 20,000 Russians whom they attacked with only a quarter of that number.

Telegrams dated Colombo May 18 state:—

General Kuropatkin in a despatch to the Czar, expresses satisfaction at the Japanese having crossed the Yalu. The enemy have thus lengthened their lines of communication, while the Russians are nearer their base.

A member of the Russian General's staff states the Yalu engagements were merely skirmishes.

General Kuropatkin will not accept serious battle till after the middle of May, when he will have half-a-million men at his disposal.

A report of a striking episode which occurred during the fighting on the Yalu says that a Russian regiment, without artillery, attacked two and a half regiments of Japanese. The Russians, headed by a chaplain bearing a cross, fought like lions, and bore down the masses of the enemy, but eventually they were overwhelmed and almost annihilated. The scene resembled a shambles.

ADMIRAL TOGO NOT A BUDDHIST.

How many people, we wonder, who daily read of the doings of the Japanese, in their struggle with Russia, know that the chief commander of the Navy is a Christian, writes the "Indian Witness"? Admiral Togo completed his education in America, where he was for two years President of the Y. M. C. A. at Annapolis. Admiral Uryu, the Japanese hero of Chemulpo, also had a term in the Naval Academy at Annapolis where he was in turn President of the Y. M. C. A. He and Admiral Serrata are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are spoken of by their pastors as very sincere in their religious obligations. They are both said to be fine types of Christian manhood. Admiral Togo and Admiral Uryu both married Christian girls, the wife of the latter being at one time a student at Vassar.

More than that, many prominent men in the Government are Christians. A writer in the "Christian Leader" says: What is most remarkable is the record which tells how many of the prominent men of Japan are Christians. To this creed belong one member of the Imperial cabinet, two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Presidents in the Lower House of Parliament, three Vice-Ministers of State, not to mention a host of officials in the lower ranks. In the first Parliament, out of a total membership of 300, there were including the President, twelve Christians or a proportion nine times greater that that in the country at large. In the present Parliament the President and thirteen members are Christians, and this number includes some of the most influential men in the Assembly. In the Army there are 155 Christian officers, and the two largest battleships are commanded by Christian captains.

Mr. KURINO ON THE WAR.

Mr. S. Kurino, the late Ambassador of Japan at St. Petersburg, has been interviewed at Hongkong.

"Do you think" he was asked, that the Russian Government thought that war would really break out?"

"No, I do not. Russian authorities did not believe that we were in earnest, because they did not realise the seriousness of Japan's intentions and attitude notwithstanding our repeated requests for a settlement. Russia was bluffing. She thought that Japan was doing the same, and imagined that a demonstration of naval and military forces would suffice for us to withdraw."

"And, may one ask, what is the impression of the cultured class in Russian society with regard to the present struggle?"

"They had not, nor have, any desire for war. Those who favour it are military men who alone have something to gain thereby."

"There have been rumours of rupture and intrigue in Court circles in St. Petersburg; do you think there is any truth in these?"

"There are certainly great differences of opinion amongst those forming the entourage of the Emperor, but I do not know if there is any actual division at the Court."

"Do you think that Russian reverses would lead to a revolution in the Empire."

"It is hardly probable, though one never knows what developments might take place. Considerable trouble and discontent exist in Finland; in Caucasus there is open revolt and sedition is rampant in several centres, but it would be necessary to combine all these movements, and this is hardly possible. Besides, Russia has so great an army that it is easy for her to at once crush local uprisings."

"On your way home it is probable that your Excellency passed through Paris. Did you gain any idea there of the chances there might be of an eventual intervention of France in the contest?"

"I am sorry" replied Mr. Kurino, smiling the while, "but I can not answer that, as such information is of too diplomatic a character to be allowed to transpire.

"It is the general impression in England that Frances statesmen would be adverse to engaging their country in so perilous an adventure?" we vouchsafed.

"Oh I certainly" replied the statesman, and I think there is little chance of any such thing occurring so long as the present able Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, remains in power. Besides, any such movement on the part of France would draw England into the struggle. I do not think that the French people would care to be mixed up in this trouble.

"What is your Excellency's opinion concerning the present violent Press campaign against Japan now going in Paris and Berlin?"

"That is organised and subsidised in St. Petersburg. I should say that Japan is at present very unpopular in commercial circles in Germany, and this is because, in that country, it was never seriously supposed that there would be war; consequently many merchants have lost considerable sums of money owing to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities in the Far East."

Returning to the political aspect in the North, his Excellency said:—"I think the war will be a very long one, and the struggle has peculiarities that have never, I think, attended any preceding conflict between nations. These will render a final settlement one way or the other extremely difficult. I mean this supposing that we are victorious we cannot go to St. Petersburg and impose terms, admitting that Russia wins on land drives our troops off the continent, well, I am convinced, she cannot send her armies over to Japan."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Growth of Expenditure.

SIR Wm. HARCOURT'S VALEDICTORY.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, in a speech which he declared would be his last in the House of Commons, strongly supported the motion of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman condemning the recent increase in expenditure and attributed this to the spirit of annexation, raids of retaliation and appeals to international jealousy.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain repudiated the charges and said a reduction in Army Expenditure was being considered, but the ship-building programmes of France, Russia and Germany showed that the necessity for our having a two-Power Standard Navy is unchanged. He did not share the view that the Japanese war had wiped out one of the great navies of the world.

LONDON MAY, 18.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in last night's debate further said that Government proposed to begin two further ships during the present year which will give Great Britain a margin of superiority of two battleships over the next two Naval Powers.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's motion was defeated by 297 against 213 votes.

P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

Terms of the Extension.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lord Stanley in the House of Lords said it had been arranged to extend the present Peninsular and Oriental Mail service until 1908, but with an accelerated speed of twenty-four hours throughout. The subsidy will be £330,000, meanwhile Government will ascertain whether a further improvement is obtainable by open tender.

TATA'S INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

A further press communique on the subject of the Tata scheme has been issued to-night.

It states that the Government of India have received a letter from the Government of Bombay, which shows that the settlement of details is approaching completion and that as soon as the essential preliminaries have been carried out, they will proceed with the needful legislation.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

DISCHARGED SERVANT'S REVENGE.

OOTACAMUND, MAY 18.

A murderous assault was committed on Miss Gwendoline Penn, daughter of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, of Ootacamund, yesterday.

The young lady was proceeding along the road when she was stopped about a quarter of a mile from her father's residence, near the entrance to Government House Gardens, by a Tamil servant, who had been dismissed from her father's employ about a week previous for impertinence.

Having accosted her with "Good morning, Missie!" he next said "You must give me a good character," after which he exclaimed I am going to kill you. Thereupon he jumped at her, putting one of his hands into her mouth, and with the other he pulled out a kitchen knife from his waist and stabbed the young lady in the face and chest.

Miss Penn eventually pulled his hand away from her mouth, and cried for help, which brought out Mrs. Whitby, wife of General Whitby to the scene. In the meantime a sepoy, on witnessing the assault, closed with the assailant and arrested him, while Mrs. Whitby helped the injured lady home, where she lies in a serious condition. Major Williams is in medical attendance.

The assailant, who is nineteen years of age, is in custody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Beale, Commanding. 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

Major E. R. Hartigan, 2nd-in Command, 112th Infantry has been appointed to officiate in Command of the 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Beale, granted twelve months furlough to England on private affairs.

Major D. Baker, 102nd Grendadiers., has been selected to officiate as 2nd-in-Command 112th Infantry, vice Major Hartigan, officiating in Command 105th Mahratta Light Infantry,

Major P. H. Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry. is posted to the 1st Battalion, on vacating his appointment of Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Cole No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Subaltern in the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN TIBET.

Statement by Lord Hardwicke.

LONDON, MAY 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Hardwicke, replying to Lord Spencer, said that the hostility shown to our Mission in Tibet did not prove that the Government's policy was wrong, but that we were confronted with a far more serious danger than was anticipated.

The declaration of our policy made on the 6th November in no wise debarred the Mission from going to Lhassa.

He admitted that the circumstances had now changed and that we were now at war, and until we had vindicated our position by force of arms and shown the Tibetans we were not to be trifled with, he did not think the Government should be asked to give a definite pledge regarding the form the settlement will take on the conclusion of hostilities.

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

The reinforcements ordered to mobilise for Tibet number about one thousand men all told, and these should probably prove sufficient unless some unlooked-for check occurs on the road to Lhassa when the advance is made next month upon that place. The strength of the original escort and its reserves was about 3,000, and the casualties that have occurred from sickness and exposure can be made good by drafts from the linked battalions of the regiments concerned. All weak units should now be weeded out and picked men be sent up, for it appears certain that the military operations will extend over several months, and the summer is very short in the uplands of Tibet. If another company or two of Mounted Infantry were added to the Force it would be an advantage, for there is ample evidence that the work done by the mounted men has been of the very highest value, both in the matter of reconnaissance and pursuit. The Tibetans, like all mountain races, have an unreasoning dread of armed men on horseback and this point is an important one, considering how small comparatively must be the column that will eventually march upon Lhassa. The increase in the number of guns was indicated as necessary after the Kharo-la affair, the first occasion on which the rude levies made a determined stand and employed riflemen in their sangars. The two 10-pounder guns there used by Colonel Brander could not make any impression upon the stone breastworks, and a difficult turning movement by Infantry really decided the action. The fire of a complete battery would have had more marked results. It is reported that the Dalai Lama has summoned men from all parts of Tibet and the forces that may be met between Gyantse and Lhassa will probably be much larger than those hitherto encountered. At the Kharo Pass some 3,000 men were in position, the largest number yet seen. In 1888, there were at least 10,000 assembled in the Chumbi Valley and a gathering of similar strength must be expected when the valley of the Sanpo is reached, or, at least about Lhassa itself. A well-equipped column of 1,500 men would be equal to dealing with a force of this size, and there should be no difficulty in sending off this number from Gyantse next month. The trouble will be as regards transport and supplies, but due provision is being made to meet this.

A JUTE MILL DISPUTE.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

David Beattie, late Engineer of the Standard Jute Mills, Tittaghur, who with five native mill hands was charged with being members of an unlawful assembly etc. was acquitted to-day by the District Magistrate of Alipore. Four of the mill hands are, however, being tried.

DEATH OF A RETIRED INDIAN JUDGE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

THE "Englishman's" London correspondent, wiring under date London, 17th May, announces the death of Mr. John Freeman Norris.

[Mr. John Freeman Norris, K.C., was born at Bristol on 15th October 1842. He was the eldest son of Robert Norris, and Catherine, daughter of the late John Breeman Saunders. Mr. Norris was educated at private schools and at University College, London. He was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1865, and went the Western Circuits. In 1877, he contested Wilton in the Radical interest and Portsmouth in 1880. In 1882, he took silk, and sat as Judge of the Calcutta High Court from 1882 till his retirement in 1895.]

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary states:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 27th June at 4-30. p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card, with their names clearly written upon it, this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary, so that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Native, who desire to attend the Levee, whether they have attended a previous Levee or desire to do so for the first time, are requested to notify their wish between the 10th and 15th June 1904, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind. After 15th June applications cannot be entertained.

The letter should state the name, place of residence and address in Poona, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

The cards to be presented at the Levee will be issued by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger on or before the 25th June to the addresses in Poona of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform should appear in full dress: Gentlemen not wearing uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively. The Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance All other carriages will set down at the East Door.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" welcomes a new departure in Burmese literature in the publication of a Burmese novel. An educated Burman, well-known in Rangoon, has written a Burmese novel somewhat on the lines of those issued daily by publishers in other countries. The task was one beset with many difficulties, the first and greatest being the language for its inflexibility in expressing new ideas makes it a very unwieldy instrument in the hands even of the most accomplished scholar. The first Burmese novel has appeared in serial form in the "Friend of Burma" and in its departure from the conventional and traditional style of Burmese literature is said to have surprised and astonished Burmese readers. It is shortly to be published in volume form with illustrations.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 17.

We thought all the excitement was over—but I believe another variety entertainment is to come off soon—and yet another Gymkhana.

Yesterday we had such a downpour; no going out for any one—and instead of poaching on Poona preserves in the matter of frocks—I think short skirts and Tam o'Shanters will be the order of the day, and everyone will look for their stoutest shoes. It was lovely after the rain, and let us hope that it will have severely damaged the pink multitude, which has been so busy lately. At first one thought the patches of bright colour very improving to the landscape—but when the patches resolved themselves into millions of gaily coloured locusts flying into your carriage, hitting you in the face, and making your horses restive—you changed your opinion. One might have imagined at times that it was a pink snow storm.

The Gaekwad was 'at home' last Saturday and we had a very good afternoon's fun. The planning of the 'affinity' races requires some ingenuity, one would imagine and I don't know what is left for next week. The first was a spelling competition, the lady having to correct a letter brought by her affinity. Mrs. Maclin with Lord George Murray came in first. The second, was called a 'Butterfly' affinity, the butterflies being represented by fowls gaily decorated with streamers of coloured ribbon. The affinities were mounted—(not on the same horse) and provided with large-sized butterfly-nets. At a given signal the fowls were let loose, and pursued. As many bedizened and terrified hens flew in among the spectators, valiantly followed by their pursuers, some flurry and excitement was the result. Mrs. Bowen and Captain Benn were I believe, victorious—though it was a difficult race to follow!

The third event was an affinity animal race—every one was given a sealed envelope—which when opened contained the name of an animal. You had then to discover your affinity—merely by sound—and the air was rendered hideous by the barking, cackling and hooting of distracted animals. When you have been braying or neighing lustily for several seconds, it is difficult to find any spare breath to run with. But Mrs. Macdonald evidently had some in reserve—and she and her affinity came in an easy first. After most had returned to the goal a worried looking man was heard emitting feeble sounds—in a tentative way, and asking all whom he met what sort of a noise a hare made. His partner was equally at a loss, but with more cunning merely remarked: "Here here."

HOCKEY.

A CHARITY MATCH.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

LAST evening a Hockey Match was played on the Cooperage between teams representative of the Civil and Military Elevens which have taken part in the Aga Khan Tournament. The game was for the benefit of the St. George's Nurses Fund, and resulted in a gate of Rs. 54, which will be handed over to that Fund. The enclosure was surrounded by a large attendance of spectators. The game proved a very interesting one, both the teams playing good hockey. The play had lasted a little over fifteen minutes when the Civil team succeeded in scoring two goals, one immediately after the other, The Military played a sterling game but were not equally lucky. When halftime was whistled the score stood, Civil 2 goals, Military, nil.

On the resumption of the game, the Military had things much their own way. Repeated attacks were made on the Civil goal, and on more than one occasion a goal appeared to be a certainty. But the Civil defence was as good as ever and their custodian was equal to the occasion. At last whistle sounded without any alteration having taken place in the score, which was:—

Civil	2 goals.
Military	nil.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE MANEK GHAT WADHWAN.

THE opening ceremony of the Manek Ghat built by Sheth Mathuradas Visanji son of Rao Bahadur Visanji Khimji J. P. a well known Bombay merchant, in memory of his beloved wife Manekbai, was performed on Thursday the 12th instant by Mrs. Merewether in presence of a large gathering including Major Merewether, Political Agent Jhalawad, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Whittle, Rev, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Skep. Mr. Dagleish, Mr. Orphinidi, Rao Bahadur Dr. Thakordas Kikabhai, Mr. Motilal Ratanji, Rana Shri Keshubha of Kherali. Rao Bahadur Dr. Thakordas Kikabhai read the report regarding the ghat, thanked the Political Agent for granting land and water free of charge and requested Mrs. Merewether to open the ghat. After this ceremony Major Merewether on behalf of Mrs. Merewether spoke of the benevolence of Sheth Mathuradas Visanji and Rao Bahadur Thakordas in supplying the public with a fine ghat with five water cocks for which there had been a real want in the station. After the distribution of garlands and thanking Major and Mrs. Merewether for presiding, the gathering dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Lieutenant Commander A. Rowland, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Aden which port she left on the 10th instant. She brought the following details:—Lieut. Shaw, R. G. A., Mrs. and Miss Dawson-Moray, Sub-Condr. Humphreys, Staff Sergt. Ford, Assist. Surgeon Chamarett, wife and 4 children, Assist. Surgeon Noronha, 8 native officers, 20 Europeans and 180 native details, 130 followers, 7 women and 9 children. During the voyage she experienced moderate W. S. W. wind and sea from latitude 15° N. and longitude 54° 1-4 E. to lat. 17°55° N. long. 68c 3-4 East.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY a meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Council Hall of the Municipal Office, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present Mr. J. Macdonald, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sir. Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Harvey the Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the secretary, were also present.

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES ON MUNICIPAL LAND.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated that the right of cultivating vegetables, &c., on plots of ground in charge of the Health Department were put up to public auction on the 23rd March last, and the offers were received and accepted by him. The amount realised last year was Rs. 17,470 against Rs. 17,170 this year, viz Rs. 300 less but the Health Officer reported that the offers made were fair.

QUALITY OF BOMBAY WATERS.

Dr. C. H. Cayley, reported as follows on the water-supply of the city during the month of April:—There were fewer algæ in the unfiltered Tulsi and Vehar waters than were found in March, and as a result, the amount of the albuminoid ammonia present in these waters was less than was present in March. The waters from all three lakes and the unfiltered waters as delivered in Bombay are of better quality than they were in the same month in former years.

In reply to a member, the Commissioner said that the water-supply was cut off that morning, because there was a burst in the Tansa lake near Matunga.

The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday next.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY

A STEAMER COLLIDES WITH A BUGGALOW.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a Marine Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, president, and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Surveyor, P. and O. Company's docks, and Captain T. P. Nailes, of the B. I. S. N. Company, members, was held to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances under which the s. s. Burrsfield collided with the native craft "Salamati," No. 4892, about 60 miles south of Bombay on the 6th instant at 10-35 p. m. As it appeared that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the question of cancellation or suspension of certificates, the Court constituted as its assessors Captain W. N. Wheler, Master, s. s. Persia, and Captain J. W. Cribbin, Master s. s. Pundit.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government, Mr. Bailey, of Messrs, Crawford, Brown and Co. solicitors, appeared for the Captain and officers of the s. s. Burrsfield and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the tindal of the native craft "Salamti."

Captain John Henry McKenzie of the s.s. Burrsfield said he had been in command of the ship about three months. He held a certificate of competency as master, granted by the Board of Trade at London on the 5th September 1889. The s.s. Burrsfield, official No. 113891, was of 2,614 tons registry. On the 6th May last he was on a voyage from Calcutta to Bombay with a cargo of coal. The crew on board was of 29 all told, a Chief and Second Officer, four engineers and seven deck hands. The majority of the crew are Europeans. The ship carried two mast head lights and circle lights. His vessel steered from the lower bridge by a steam steering gear. On the night of the 6th May witness was on the look out bridge just before the collision. The chart room was on the lower bridge which was the look out bridge proper. From about 8 p. m. on the 6th May he had been on the bridge. It was a dark clear night with passing clouds. The ship was about 10 miles distant from land which he could not see. About 10-15 p.m. witness went into the chart room. The lights were burning brightly. The ship was going at the rate of about 9 knots. There was a man on the look out. The Chief Officer was on watch on the bridge just before 10-30 p. m. while witness was smoking he heard the Chief Officer, give the order hard a port. He jumped out of the chart room on the starboard side and saw a "dhow" a little on the port bow close to. The "dhow" was apparently crossing the bow about at right angles. He saw no light of any description in the "dhow," when he first saw her she was about 90 to 100 feet distant from her. On coming out of the chart room he stopped the engine immediately and telegraphed full speed astern. He heard the man at the wheel reply to the Chief Officer "hard over". On all occasions the ship answered her helm readily. From the time he heard the Chief Officer order the helm hard a port until the ship struck the "dhow" it was not more than one minute. The ship struck the "dhow" with the bluff of her bow on its forebody. He looked over the side and saw men distinctly in the buggalow, but could see no lights of any description on her. He then lost sight of her. He could hear the voices of the men in the buggalow and so he did not lower the boat. They came along side in their own boats. Witness took them aboard and brought them to Bombay. The ship was on her course again in 20 minutes after he heard the Chief Officer's command. He kept the engines going full speed astern for about 5 minutes and then worked them as required.

Examined by Mr. Byrne the witness said when he first saw the buggalow she was going towards the land. The only light he could have seen was her green light. Witness did not reckon that the light could have been there without his noticing it. If she was close under the bow he could not see her lights without going to the side.—He could see a dark object on water.

Examined by Mr. Bailey the witness said there was no moon that night. When he saw the buggalow 90 to 100 feet away he saw no lights on her. The Chief Officer was quite sober, he was a tee-totaller. The crew were also sober.

Questioned by the Court the witness said, the ship carried the side lights on the bridge. The bridge from the water would be 25 feet high. He heard nothing before the Chief Officer gave the order hard a port. When he did stop the engines he could see the buggalow's sails. Had the ship struck the buggalow's stem the latter would have gone right down at once.

Questioned by Mr. Byrne the witness said he did not hear any bell on the buggalow before the collision took place.

Mr. John Walsh, Chief Officer, s. s. "Burrsfield," examined by Mr. Bowen said shortly before the accident the man on the look out reported light a head. He looked with his glasses and saw a bright light about a quarter to half a point from the port bow. Witness called out to the man at the wheel to put the helm hard a port. Witness saw neither green nor red lights on the buggalow.

Examined by Mr. Byrne witness said the light he saw, was a bright white light and not a green one. If the white light on the buggalow had been out in time it should have been visible a mile and a half or two miles. No bell was sounded on the buggalow to his hearing.

Examined by Mr. Bailey, the witness said, he saw no green lights whatever on the buggalow. The engines were reversed but had no time to affect the way of the ship. Everything was done to avert the collision as far as possible.

Questioned by the Court the witness said the light he saw appeared to be burning steadily. He did not think he should have cleared the buggalow if the ship had got on full speed with the helm hard a port. The ship was about 60 miles to the south of the light ships when the collision occurred. After the collision all his lights were burning brightly.

Mahadu Laxmon tindal of the buggalow "Salamati," examined by Mr. Bowen said at the time of the collision he was on a voyage from Bombay to Malpi north of Mangalore. He had a kerosine oil cargo. The buggalow carried a crew of 9 all told. There were three lights in all on the prow—white, green and red. He had a certificate of the Port Officer as to the regulation of lights. The lights were examined on the day he left Bombay. The collision took place on the evening of the day after he left Bombay. As usual the green and the red lamps were lighted at sunset. They were placed on empty kerosine oil cases. The screens were not fixed to the rigging or to the prow itself. The wooden planks on which the screens were placed were fixed in front of the foremast. He was not steering by the compass but by the stars. There was no wind just before the accident. He sighted the steamer at about 9 p.m. He was going along the coast line. All the sails were hoisted. When he saw the white light he showed the steamer his green light. This was about an hour before the collision. The steamer showed her green light about half an hour after he sighted her white light. Witness kept on going towards the shore. All of a sudden about half an hour after he saw the green light, the steamer showed its red light. When he saw the red light he held on his course. The steamer was then quite close and he could hear her engines. Witness' crew rang the bell. Immediately afterwards the steamer ran in to the prow on the starboard side. The planks were broken and water began to come in. About half an hour after the collision the buggalow sank. All the crew got into a boat and went on board the steamer. His crew shouted out both before and after the collision.

Examined by Mr. Bailey witness said the crew had their supper between 6 p. m., and 7 p. m. that day. He did not carry charts. He could see the green and red light of the steamer together. He held on the same course for half an hour.

Examined by Mr. Byrne the witness said the Port Officer surveyed his lamps when he left Bombay. They were in the same position when surveyed, as on the night of the collision. It was about 4 minutes before the collision that the steamer showed her red light. If she had kept on the course as she steered when she showed her green light there would have been no collision. He had brought the red and the green lamps in the tony. When the crew were taken on board the steamer he suggested that the tony be taken on board the steamer. But the people on the steamer objected and refused to take in the tony and its contents. One box containing money was the only thing that was brought on the steamer.

Devji Kanji, the sukani of the buggalow and one of the crew were next examined and the Court adjourned.

An English editor, when he contemplates the fate that has befallen the Editor of "Die Woche," a German illustrated weekly may well be prompted to sing:

I thank the goodness and the grace
Which on my birth have smiled.

The unfortunate journalist in question has been sentenced to eight days detention in a fortress for the crime of publishing a photograph of some new railings at Metz. There appears to be no concealment about these railings, writes a home paper, they are palpable and tangible; but as they have been erected for military purposes to photograph them is supposed to be a revelation of military secrets. Even in this free country a photograph is, as editors of illustrated papers know to their cost, a dangerous thing, for it is not always possible to detect the copyright serpent that lurks behind, but at any rate there is no danger of being torn away from the editorial chair and locked up in the Tower of London for publishing a photograph of a thing which the public can see with their own eyes.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Press Day at the Academy.

A PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

"THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE."

LONDON, APRIL 29.

TO-DAY is Press Day at the Royal Academy, but we must wait till to-morrow for the verdict of the critics. It has always been the excellent rule of the Academy that no Press notices shall appear until after the private view on Friday. The Private View day is naturally one of the best selling days of the year. It is only fair that the probable purchaser should be left to form his own judgment without the outside bias of skilled or prejudiced opinion. This seems to me a perfectly legitimate arrangement. Art criticism should have nothing to say to the buying or selling of pictures at an exhibition. The public buys the sort of art that fits its knowledge and its mood. If the art critics have failed in their self-appointed task of educating the public beforehand in the good or the evil in current painting, they have no claim to step in between the individual buyer and the particular picture that he may be inclined to possess. By all means let the academical exhibitor have a free and open market in which the Private Viewer may buy—not pictures only, but experience. Meanwhile rumour is busy with the composition of the exhibition. For the first time the outsiders have been restricted to two contributions each, and yet one hears that the Selecting Committee was later than usual over its task. It will probably be found that a large number of Academicians are not represented, and that 1904 will rank as an Outsiders' year. The exact composition of selecting and hanging committees is not a matter of a great importance, where tradition is so strong; but Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. Yeames, Mr. Fildes, Mr. Macbeth, and Sir Ernest Waterlow are supposed to be responsible. Some of these gentlemen may find it difficult to defend their rejection of the pictures by Mr. Edward Stott and Mr. Mark Fisher, to name no others, among the list of more or less notorious rejections which have been discussed during the past week. Mr. Stott's pictures, it has been obvious, never get their full value on the gaudy walls of the Academy, but surely no one of the five gentlemen named above can be unaware of the fact, nor would any one of them claim equality in artistic rank with Mr. Stott. Yet they are bound to be compared, all to their loss, in the matter of this unfortunate refusal.

The Philharmonic concert given at the Queen's Hall opened with a more than creditable interpretation of Mozart's Symphony in E flat. It is a work which requires all the zeal enthusiasm and knowledge of the best trained orchestra, and it may be said of the interpretation that it was very good indeed, although one could imagine something better. The Andante, for example was played extremely well, and yet one felt that a little more delicacy in the tone-colouring, in the musical chiaroscuro would have made for finer effects. This, however, is perhaps to find fault somewhat keenly, for on the whole the symphony was really very well played; it is perhaps an exaggeration in fault-finding to complain that it still might have been played better. Miss Minnie Tracey who made her first appearance at these concerts, sang for the first time in England Reyer's Reveil du Brunehilde. The song, despite a few somewhat unsatisfactory passages, is really beautiful, and in all its tender moments Miss Minnie Tracey was quite equal to the task set before her for in anything like an extreme sweetness of feeling she sang with a tender emotion that was very beautiful to note where she failed was in the passionate element of her music. M. Ernesto Consolo played for the first time in England the pianoforte part in a Concert stuck in A flat major for pianoforte and orchestra by Franco da Venezia. The concerto proved to be, if somewhat diffuse, at all events brilliant and even dazzling. It is true that it lacks depth, and that at the expense of coherence the composer at all times is determined to be as showy as he possible can. Mr. Consolo plays the piano beautifully; his technique, his fire, and his feeling were combined in a perfect unity, and he rightly made a great popular success: it was a pity that, with gifts so clearly obvious, he was only permitted to call to his assistance, as it were, the more brilliant facets of his accomplishment, and was prevented from displaying the true depth of his musical meaning. In the second part of the concert M. Jean Gerardy took the 'cello part in Saint-Saens' Concerto in A minor (Op. 30) for that instrument and orchestra. He played very beautifully indeed; it is true that the 'cello as a solo instrument, save in the hands of an artist who has a masterly touch, is the least favoured of instruments; but M. Gerardy does not treat his 'cello as a more detail in the orchestra—he lingers over it with a sense of humanity and with a full sentiment of its power. He is singularly attached to his 'cello, and, by reason of his feeling and his tenderness, he persuades you of the presence of an artist when he plays upon his instrument. His success was unmistakeable. The Vorspiel to Die Meistersinger was also set down in the programme.

Mr. Edward Terry had a cordial reception the other night when, after a long absence, he reappeared on his own stage. Since he was last at home he has stood in South Africa by the death bed of Miss Kate Vaughan, and as one went to the theatre the contents bills of the evening papers announced the death of Miss Nellie Farren. Of the memorable quartet, that was to the old Gaiety what Sir Henry Irving was to the Lyceum, only the men remain. Mr. Royce is in the provinces, touring in Les Cloches de Corneville. Mr. Terry alone remains to the West End, and that he now visits but rarely. The House of Burnside is an adaptation by Mr. L. N. Parker from M. Georges Mitchell's play La Maison. The story in its inception recalls the noblest of Dicken's novels. Burnside is another Dombey. Like Dombey, he has made a great business, and looks to his offspring to preserve the business and the name. Like Dombey, he counts as issue a boy and a girl, and comes to hold the one cheap and the other dear. Like Dombey, again, he finally takes to his heart the child he once despised. Here the resemblance ends. For Burnside is a Frenchified Dombey. He is perplexed by illegitimacy—cruelly, to English ideas even comically, perplexed. His wife, like Mrs. Dombey, has died in giving birth to a son. The son, and only child, grows up and marries Marion, the only child of a confidential clerk, who would be a partner were his name Burnside and not Parminter. As it is he does very well, since he treats Burnside with a familiarity that not even partnership would justify. Mrs. Burnside, junior, has two children, a boy and a girl. Her husband is a disgrace to the name of Burnside, and dies. But Burnside is perfectly happy. His grandson will carry on the business, his granddaughter, of whom he is equally fond, will receive at his death the other half of his fortune. Besides his grandchildren there are Marion, their mother, and Parminter to solace his declining years. It is New Years's Day, and the office of Burnside is a scene of unbridled happiness. No business is doing, but everybody is making, everybody else presents, and and the wine is on the side table—sherry for the adults and elderberry wine for the children.

Burnside gets a glass of the elderberry by mistake, but is too happy to mind that. Suddenly a letter by the only post there is in Hull on a New Year's Day. It is addressed to Betty, Marion's housekeeper, care of Marion, and is in the handwriting of Romer, a man of whose death Burnside is advised by the British Consul at Valparaiso. Betty's flustered manner excites Burnside's suspicions. Things are arranged so that it is not so dishonourable in him to read the letter as it might be. He reads it. It is from the expiring Romer, who calls Marion his beloved, and refers inconsiderately to Burnside, but, conveniently to M. Mitchell, to our child. Clearly one of Burnside's supposed grandchildren is a stranger in blood. Which? That is the question. Burnside determines to find out, and to concentrate all his generosity on the other. Neither Parminter nor Betty can shed any light on the matter. And Marion, when appealed to, refuses to say more than that one of the children is not,

strictly speaking, a Burnside. Why should she condemn the other to disfavour and disinheritence. The old man is distraught. He will find out for himself. He does ; it is Richard, the boy, to whom he looked to keep the firm and style of Burnside going when he is gathered to his fathers. But Burnside's bark is worse than his bite, and when Marion comes, uninvited save by her trespassing children, and offers him Margaret, and talks about shipping Richard to Valparaiso, where he will be among relatives, Burnside relents. It occurs to him that, after all, he loves the one child as much as the other, and all ends happily. Next New Year's Day will be like the last. Nothing will be doing, but the office will again present a domesticated appearance. There will be presents all round, the sherry and elderberry wine will be on the side table, and Richard will be one year nearer an age when he can lend a hand to keep alive the business traditions of the house of Burnside.

The play does not strike us as particularly life-like. It is a rule of three play of the French pattern Rule of three is all very well in its place, but it does not work in life. A man who can do a piece of work in two days and a woman who can do it in three never in conjunction answer to arithmetic expectation. They are more likely to cause a scandal. Here every character is a mathematical expression, and the result is an ingenious, but not a convincing, calculation. Burnside throws the slate on the back of the fire when tired of arithmetic : he observes that since he loves the children equally the rest really does not matter. This we take to be the soundest and shortest answer to the question propounded. But taking the play as a mere exercise in the domestic affections and relations according to the French theatrical table-book it is adroit and effective. Mr. Terry gives a rough sincerity to Burnside, whose task it is to portray emotion, such as never yet existed, without a clearly-ascertained objective. Mr. A. E. George is quietly good as Parminter. Miss Kate Rorke breathes life and maternity into the more natural part of Marion. The children are sweetly played by Miss Beatrice Terry and Mr. Roy Lorraine, and Mr. Shelton is amusing as John, a servant, who helps to clear Burnside's mind by telling him that he does not know whether the lad he calls god-son is his child or not, since his wife said he was when she was in a good humour, and was not when she was put out. The minor parts were capably rendered. The curtain-raiser, Cyrus Q. Blake, by Mr. Gilbert Dayle, does not call for remark. Few curtain-raisers do.

The action of the Chantrey Trustees will be watched with some curiosity. Do they porpose this year to stick to their time-honoured rule of spending all their money at their own show ? Only three times since the constitution of the Trust have they gone outside the Academy to buy the finest works of art produced in England, although the terms of the Trust pointed to a very different procedure, Sir Francis Chantrey having enjoined that the pictures should be publicly exhibited at the Academy or elsewhere "after" they had been bought. It will argue a really remarkable degree of courage on the part of the trustees if, in view of the criticisms of the last twelve months they still discover all "the finest available work" among the members of their own body. One is inclined to think that the action of the Chantrey Trustees is another proof of Mr. A. B. Walkley's contention that the intellectual and æsthetic equipment of the crowd is on a lower plane than that of the individual. Individually, the Chantrey Trustees would never have bought for their private collections the pictures belonging to the Trust now at the Tate Gallery. Individually, again each and all are conscientious painters, and no doubt excellent fellows, with unblemished records of diligence and honour. And yet in "a crowd" as trustees their proceedings have been open to the gravest criticism. Let us hope that this year will prove to be the beginning of a new era in the administration of the Trust, and that the trustees, acting as individuals, will have the moral courage to meet half-way the strictures of those public writers who, not less than themselves, have no object at heart but the interests of English painting.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's pleasant play "Candida" has been revived for a series of six matinees. The piece has had considerable success on the American stage, and is not altogether unknown to the English. Some years back it was acted several times, both in London and the provinces, by Miss Janet Achurch and Mr. Charles Cleavington. Still as far as the general public is concerned, it is practically a new play. Seriously considered, it is valuable chiefly as throwing light on those processes by which Mr. Shaw, with great show of sincerity, arrives at conclusions that tickle the ribs of the nation. Candida is the wife of an East-end clergyman of the Christian Socialistic pattern, who has brought home from the Embankment (which seems extra-parochial) a well-born youngster of rhapsodical temperament. Eugene is convinced that Candida is his affinity and not Morell's, and tells him so. Morell, after one unseemly outburst, is very nice about it, and leaves Candida to decide. Candida elects to stay with her husband, not because she loves him, not for the shake of the children, but for much less obvious reasons, which she states at some length. Having listened to them with pleasure, for they are very bright and amusing, we begin to doubt the existence of the little Morells, whom we never see. Mr. and Mrs. Morell seem no more capable of offspring than are the King and Queen of Chess. They are, indeed, but wooden pieces with certain mathematic attributes. Mr. Archer, scarcely a romantically inclined critic, has spoken of the "bloodless erotics" of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Here we are confronted with a situation charged with emotion. Yet not one of the characters in the play ever betrays the least vestige of any emotion. They are all just so many heartless formulæ. One might as well try to cure one self with prescriptions as try to accept Candida as reflecting life. In the world the heart counts for something. We swim or sink not by our views, but by our passions, of which our views are but vague and sometimes deceptive emanations.

At Paris the "Temps", "Liberté," and other evening papers publish the following telegram from Rome, communicated by the News Agency L'Information :—It is now known that the Italian Sovereigns will not be present at the inauguration of Victor Hugo's statue offered by the Franco-Italian League to the City of Rome. That statue, which is at the Villa Medicis, will be shown to the President of the Republic on Tuesday. The original programme was that the statue should be unveiled in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel III., the Queen, and the President of the Republic. When this arrangement became known a diplomatic incident occured. Through his Ambassador the Emperor William made observations to the King of Italy with regard to that ceremony. He reminded him that about three years ago he gave a statue of Goethe to the town of Rome, and that there had since been no question of unveiling it. He therefore felt suprised that his ally, the King of Italy, should consent to inaugurate officially the statue of Victor Hugo, and showed rather strongly his dissatisfaction. Giolitti, the Italian Prime Minister, pointed out to the King that under these conditions the proposed inauguration might entail serious difficulties. Communications on the subject having been exchanged between Rome and Paris, it was decided to modify the programme. In order to spare the susceptibilities of the Emperor William, it was agreed that the Italian Sovereign should not go to the Villa Medicis, and that the statue of Victor Hugo should be merely shown to the President of the Republic. The incident, which had been kept secret, is now known to every one, and is strongly commented upon. M. Lockroy, honorary president of the Franco-Italian League has had an interview with M. Barrere, the French Ambassador, with regard to it, and at the present moment it is not known whether the Syndic of Rome himself will be present at the little ceremony which will take place at the Villa Medicis. About 70 Italian Deputies, hearing of the incident, have addressed to the Government a petition that the inaugural ceremony should take place officially during the stay of M. Loubet, and that a site should be at once given for the erection of the statue, as soon as its execution in marble shall be completed by M. Pallaz. The question remains in suspense because no Senator has yet shown himself willing to sign the petition.

THE SINGAPORE SHOOTING CASE.

SOMERS CONVICTED OF A RASH ACT.

The trial of Joseph Maurice Somers, a musician belonging to he Stanley Company, in connection with the fatal affray that occurred at Singapore recently was concluded before the Chief Justice at the Assizes there on the 6th instant.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, the accused Joseph Maurice Somers was called and said he was 38 years of age, and had been connected with the stage 17 years. He joined the Stanley Opera Company at Calcutta 2 -12 months before Christmas last year. He lost his wife when he went to Rangoon and had tried to drown his sorrows. He met Scot in New Zealand and one day met him casually in Singapore. On 19th April he invited Scott to dine and went to Scott's room in the Adelphi, were he saw the revolver. He remarked "that's an extraordinary looking pistol ; I'll take it and show it to the Company. It looks a very dangerous weapon." He asked "Is it loaded ?" and Scott said "No but don't take it away I want to use it." However witness did take it away and showed it to the members of the Company at the theatre. When he showed it to Bungay at the Theatre, Bungay said put it back in your pocket ; it's dangerous. Witness replied "Oh no ; it won't bite." He meant that it was not loaded. Had it been loaded he would never have carried it away with him. That night they went to Hylam Sreet.

Somers then proceeded to recapitulate the story of what happened in the house in Hylam Street, how there was a scuffle with the Germans how he dragged Scott into another room and sat upon him to keep him quist. He had wanted a quiet night andhe didn't want any disturbances. Scott was saying "I'll fight the lot of them," meaning the Germans, but witness said "Don't fight. I can't fight, I am an old man." Scott replied "I'll take care of you."

Somers then proceeded to state that he became nervous and more in a spirit of bravado than anything else said:—"If anything happens I'll shoot" pulling the revolver from his pocket as he did so. He had no intention of using the revolver and what he said was all in pure bravado.

All the party was ordered out of the house, because the woman said she wanted no row. They went downstair, Scott leading. As they got out, Scott hit a man and knocked him down. When Somers saw that he backed up against the door and cried "Open this door ; open the door for God's sake." The door had been slammed and locked as soon as they got out. He saw three men with sticks waiting for him. One man with a big stick was standing four feet from him. Somers rang out for help. The men were flourishing their sticks and one man who came towards him menaced him with a stick.

"To frighten him" witness proceeded, "I pulled out the revolver and it exploded before I knew what had happened." He was afraid of the other men and he ran. "I deny " in toto" that I pointed the revolver at the man and deliberately fired," he added. He had no use for revolvers and he had no intention of shooting. So far as he know the spring of the gun was broken and the revolver was unloaded.

The Chief Justice, in summing up said it appeared to him the evidence tended to show that the revolver could not have been accidentally fired but that it was a wilful and intentional act. It did not follow however, that the jury must find the prisoner guilty of the charge or of any charge. It appeared to him to be absolutely clear that there was no case of murder here. Coming to the question of injuries inflicted in self-defence, if the jury found the prisoner was guilty of exercising more than his rights of self defence, still that would not be murder but homicide. The evidence appeared to be very strongly in favour of the prisoner that he fired in self-defence. The Chief Justice spoke for 50 minutes, having summed up very strongly in accused's favour.

The jury retired to consider its verdict shortly before 1 o'clock, and returned at 1-30 o'clock with a verdict to the effect that the prisoner was guilty of a rash act not amounting to murder, resulting in death and was sentenced to nine month simple imprisonment.

NEW FUEL COMPANY.

The Electro-Peat Coal Company, Limited, has been formed, with a capital of £130,000 in £1 shares, to acquire from the Electro-Peat-Coal Syndicate, Limited the exclusive rights in the production of electro-peat-coal conferred by the British patent numbered 19,719 of 1902, covering an invention relating to an improved process for the manufacture of peat fuel, peat-charcoal, and fibrous beat by electricity. The present issue of 150,000 shares, whereof 40,000 will be applied as the first working capital. The remaining 65,000 shares are to be issued to the Electro-Peat-Coal syndicate, Limited, in payment for the patent rights acquired, subject to an option reserved to the director to allot a portion of the shares to the public, and to pay a corresponding portion of the purchase money in cash in lieu shares. The purchase agreement provides that this right shall not exceed 21,500 shares and that a minimum of 43,500 shares shall be allotted to the vendors. The 40,000 working capital shares and such other shares of the present issue as the directors may determine not to allot to the vendors are now offered for subscription at par.

The process is expected to revolutionise the fuel supply of this country, and, indeed, of the world. It is easily applied to material of which was quantities are reality available, and yet, so far, have very largely run to waste. Peat, the natural product of the extensive bogs so common in Ireland and elsewhere, has never yet been properly utilised, because some of its constituents militate against perfect combustion. It is made up of a large percentage of what is termed latent water that no method hitherto tried has successfully expelled. Exposure to sun and air drying has been the most commonly-adopted process ; but with no satisfactory result. The peat was cut out in sods from the bogs and left for month upon the banks, and eventually produced a loose, spongy material, too bulky for convenient carriage, and by no means valuable as fuel. The loose water had been removed ; but the latent remained in varying quantities, and while there the fuel could never serve satisfactory in the generation of heat. Moreover, the process of sun-drying is slow and tedious, very largely affected by climatic conditions in a country where the sun is always an uncertain quantity, and the result is that the substance produced has often lost the valuable native constituents of the virgin peat. Again, the sun-dried peat is of very rapid combustion, whereas the electro peat-coal is said to be very much the reverse, and to emit great heat for a considerable time.

It is claimed that the new treatment, discovered by Mr. J. B. Bessey, can convert the raw peat within a few hours into a substance of high calorific value, and possessing many superior advantages to coal. The peat, cut from the bog is carried to the operating plant, and is packed into rotary iron cylinders. Large quantities of the water contained are expelled by centrifugal action, forcing it out through orifices in the sides of the cylinder. The new agency (electricity) is then brought to bear. Electrodes are inserted in the cylinders and connected by electric wires with the dynamo so that an electric current may be passed through the peat. The effect is complete trituration, the peat is disintegrated, freely separated into the smallest particles, and when this is accomplished the water has for the most part disappeared. The peat is in the condition of a pulp which has lost none of its primary qualities indispensable for combustion.

The disintegrated peat is passed into a kneading apparatus, by which it is converted into a plastic, putty-like state. From this, the maxing stage it is taken to the moulding, and by a process not unlike brickmaking the material enters a machine as peat clay, and leaves it in slabs or briquettes of electro-peat-coal a compact, concentrated combustible, a worthy brother of coal, and destined, it is believed, to a place as future fuel of commercial enterprise and daily life.

It is claimed for this new product that it is for cheaper than coal : that in calorific value the electro-peat-coal holds its own (standard works set it down at over 12,000 B. T. U., where as the Government standard for coal is 11,800 B.T.U.) that it burns brightly, emits great heat is comparitively smokeless and leaves no cinders and clinkers after combustion; that it is clean takes up small space, convenient to stow in railway trucks for transport and to store for household use or in ships' bunkers, and that it deteriorates little by keeping and does not crumble and make dust when handled.

It must be admitted that the facts and figures herein set forth are of a remarkable kind, and if borne out upon close investigation they will well repay attention and support. One million tons of electro-peat-coal would be but a drop in the ocean of our fuel supply of 230,000,000 tons of coal raised and sold annually in the United Kingdom, and yet soon such a small output would mean very large profits for the undertaking.

The Earl of Mayo, who is known as a prominent spirit for the promotion and fostering of Irish industries, is chairman of the company.—"Financial News."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW LABOUR MINISTRY.

FROM COMPOSITOR TO PREMIER.

The Hon. John C. Watson, Premier and Treasurer of Australia, commenced life as a compositor in the office of a small country newspaper in New South Wales. When the great political labour movement in the Antipodes commenced after the collapse of the maritime strike in the early nineties, young Watson, who was then hardly out of his teens, threw his whole energies on the side of his fellow trade-unionists, and for two or three years devoted all his time, after and before working hours, to organizing and spreading the doctrine that it was only by "capturing the Parliamentary machine" that the workers could get their wrongs redressed. In the General Election of 1894 Mr. Watson, who, in the meantime had dropped the compositors' trade for journalism, put up for Young. This being almost wholly an agricultural constituency, it was believed at the time that a Labour man would stand no chance ; but he won, more, it is said, by his personal magnetism and his even then well-known reputation for moderation and level-headedness, than by reason of the cause with which he was associated.

A POPULAR PREMIER.

Remarkable (writes a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative) is the consensus of opinion which exists among those Australians in London who have met Mr. Watson as to his ability, coolness, and entire honesty of purpose. Those who differ most widely from the Labour policy have nothing but good to say about the leader.

Mr. Watson sat in the New South Wales Parliament until Federation was brought about. He then resigned, and has represented since the electorate of Bland, which includes his old constituency, Young. While in the New South Wales Parliament he was appointed president of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, and always exercised an influence there for moderation and scrupulous fairness.

The Hon. W. M. Hughes, Minister for External Affairs, was formerly a journeyman tailor in London. After settling in Sydney he took part in the affairs of trades' unionists connected with shipping, and entered the New South Wales Parliament at the same time as Mr. Watson. Mr. Hughes now sits for one of the divisions of the capital of New South Wales. He is one of the best debaters in the Federal Parliament, and is aged about forty.

A BOER ADVOCATE.

The Hon. H. B. Higgins, K. C., Attorney-General, is the only member of the new Cabinet who is not a member of the Labour party. He is described by Australians in London as having more advanced Radical tendencies than any of the other new Ministers. While a member of the Victorian State Parliament for Geelong, Mr. Higgins incurred great unpopularity by speaking in favour of the Boers, and, mainly on account of this, lost his seat at the next election. He now represents North Melbourne, Mr. Higgins refused to sign the Labour pledge, and he alone of all the Radicals who took up that attitude was not opposed by a Labour nominee at the late Federal elections. The new Attorney-General has a large practice at the Bar, and is aged about fifty.

The Hon. E. L. Batchelor, Minister for Home Affairs was Minister for Agriculture in the Kingston Government in South Australia. He sits for Boothby.

The Hon. A. Fisher, Minister for Trade and Customs, was born in Gympie, Queensland, some thirty-five years ago. He commenced life as a working miner, and after becoming connected with the Labour movement, edited a small weekly paper called Truth. Mr. Fisher, with Mrs. Fisher, was in England for the Coronation, and, in virtue of his position as member of the Federal Parliament, was invited to the ceremony in the Abbey. Mr. Fisher went, in a tweed suit. The incident got into the Australian papers, and upon returning to Melbourne he was interviewed upon the matter, and said—or the reporter said it for him—that "he did it to defy the Abbey authorities."

The Hon A. Dawson, Minister for Defence, is, like Mr. Fisher, a Queenslander and was formerly a working gold-miner. At one time he had the reputation of being a firebrand ; but of late his opinions have been much modified, and he is now generally regarded as a level headed man.

AN IRISH JOURNALIST.

The Hon Hugh Mahon, Postmaster-General, is an Irish journalist, who went to Australia some ten years ago, and edited two or three goldfields papers. He worked strenuously for Federation, and came into prominence by exposing in one of his papers some huge frauds upon the State railways. A prosecution for criminal libel and a triumphant acquittal followed. Mr. Mahon is one of the few Labour members who was never a trade unionist. It may here be explained that the pledge signed by Australian Labour candidates runs as follows :—I hereby pledge myself not to oppose any selected Labour candidate, and I also pledge myself, if selected as a Labour candidate, not to withdraw from the contest without the consent of the District Political Labour Council, and, if returned to Parliament, to do my utmost to ensure the carrying out of the principles embodied in the Labour platform, and in questions involving the fate of a Ministry to vote as a majority of Labour party may decide at a duly-constituted caucus meeting.

Mr. Mahon took a prominent part in the Nationalist movement in his native county, and is a devout Roman Catholic and an ardent Home Ruler. Some people suggest that he has been included in the Ministry to balance Mr. Higgins, who is an Orangeman of the most aggressive type. Mr. Mahon has little of the typical Irishman about him, and his influence in the Cabinet will always be for moderation.

A BLIND MINISTER.

The Hon. A. G. McGregor, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, is the oldest member of the Ministry, being nearly sixty years of age. He was originally a labourer on a South Australian sheep farm, and lost his sight through an accident while chopping wood. He is blind and has to be led everywhere. Mr. McGregor has a marvellous memory, is a wonderfully good debater and enjoys the respect of members of all parties. Previous to Federation he was a member of the South Australian Legislative Council.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal, for 1903-1904, is as under :—Wheat is grown chiefly in the Behar districts ; also in Murshidabad, Nadia, Rajahahi, Rangpur, Pahna, Hazaribagh, and Palaman.

Character of the season.—The heavy rains in October favoured the retention of moisture by the soil during the wheat-growing season. In November light showers were obtained all over the Province, except in Bihar, where, however, the bulk of the wheat crop is raised. December was practically rainless, but the crop in Bihar was much benefited by the January rains. In February the rainfall was more general and copious. On the whole the season has been moderately favourable.

Area sown.—The normal area under wheat in these Provinces is at present estimated at 1,498,500 acres, while the area planted this year is returned at 1,508,600 acres, against 1,417,000 acres sown last year.

Character of the crop.—From Appendix I, in which district returns have been sumarised, it will be seen that out the nineteen large wheat-growing districts in the Province, only Patna reports a crop of over 100 per cent. Five districts, viz., Rajshahi, Pabna, Gaya, Saran, and Malda report a normal crop of 100 per cent. Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas expect a 95 and a 98 per cent. crop respectively. In four districts (viz, Shahabad, Dharbanga, Purnea, and Hazaribagh) the outturn varies between 80 to 86 per cent., and in the remaining seven it varies between 60 to 78 per cent. Since the publication of the preliminary forecast in February last prospects improved in five districts out of the nineteen chief wheat-growing districts, remained stationary in six and deteriorated in eight. The provincial outturn according to the present estimate of the District Officers amounts to 85 per cent., of a normal crop, against 89, which was there estimate in the Preliminary Forecast. Considering the favourable condition of the season, the provincial outturn may safely be estimated at 90 per cent of a normal crop.

Food-stocks and the prices of food-grains.—The harvests of the year are generally reported to be a little below the normal, but the prices were easier than in the previous year. This may be partly ascribed to sufficient stock left from the harvest of the previous year but I would ascribe it mainly to better harvest actually obtained. The stock in hand, though not plentiful, is sufficient for the requirements of the Province.

Gross outturn.—According to the estimates of the District Officers, the gross yield of wheat in the Province will, this year, amount to 527,800 tons, as compared with 485,900 tons of the past year.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta.—From the statistics of the wheat trade quoted below it will be noticed that there was during the year under report a considerable decrease of import of wheat into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar. This is probably due to good crops in other Provinces of India, and consequent less demand from these Provinces.

Imports of wheat into Calcutta from the calender year 1891 to 1901.

	Mds.		Mds.
1891	29,11,842	1893	9,58,771
1892	15,78,939	1899	21,77,546
1893	7,08,525	1900	12,10,787
1894	2,30,530	1901	16,32,898
1895	9,93,152	1902	8,18,018
1896	5,88,084	1903	6,34,835
1897	1,92,009		

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PROSPECTS OF THE ROOSEVELT-PARKER CONTEST.

As the Presidential election passes through its middle stage, the figures who will be placed in the front of the nation's life next November are being separated from their fellows and stand out more distinctly. New York State—this year not merely a pivotal State, but a leader with a commanding prerogative voice, if, as is likely, the two rival candidates for the White House should be her own sons—has, through the State conventions of the great parties, expressed her choice. A thousand Republican delegates assembled at Carnegie Hall in the city on Tuesday endorsed the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt at the Chicago National Convention to be held in June. The President was first like Eclipse ; there was no second, not even in the field. This unanimity robbed the Convention of exuberant enthusiasm. It was called tame and lukewarm, and to an onlooker undoubtedly gave that impression. But the declaration in favour of Mr. Roosevelt and in approval of his administration was emphatic enough. It is usual to use the word "instruct" in giving the delegates appointed to attend the National Convention to nominate or vote for any particular candidate. The chief question at these State conventions is whether these special "instructions" should be given or not. The Republicans in their plaiform specifically "direct" the delegates to bring about the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. This change of word is taken to signify that the party under the managership of the retiring Governor of the State, Mr. Odell, will throw a solid and harmonious vote for replacing Mr. Roosevelt in the Presidency, but this time with all the increased weight that the national verdict will confer when he may be an elected and not an "accidental" President. It is no secret that such is President Roosevelt's personal desire. If he is carried into power in November he will have created another precedent, as no Vice-President has hitherto been elected to the higher office, and it has become almost an axiom that this is a constitutional practice not lightly to be set aside.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

On their part, the Democrats are not so bound down to a single choice, and there is greater scope in the preliminary manœuvring for the play of personal ambitions and the formation of sectional groups. To the Democratic party at large the action of its representatives in New York State is this year peculiarly important. The Southern States have no candidate of sufficient calibre to take the lead of the party's fortunes and are willing to follow the Northern and Eastern democrats in the return to the earlier traditional principles which Bryanism swamped in the two last campaigns. One can scarcely tell, before the actual count of delegates at the Democratic National Convention to be held also at the end of June how far Mr. Bryan may be ignored as an extinct volcano. Judging, however, from the local contests in the various States, the trend is strongly in favour of a "safe" candidate able to rally the "sound-money" wing with some degree of confidence to the democratic banner. The Democrats of the Western States have no other name than Bryan with which to conjure, and if that were pressed forward again all efforts at union would be hopeless. Had Mr. Cleveland shown the least inclination or disposition to accept the nomination for a third term, the election would have been as interesting to foreigners as it must be momentous for Americans; but the former Democratic President enjoys a unique dignified position in the national estimation, and at the age of sixty-seven is content to leave the struggle and dust of the political arena to younger men.

MR. PARKER'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Cleveland's recently-expressed approval of Mr. Parker as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, though it aroused the hostility of the Bryan wing, did more to consolidate the sections of the party favourable to his nomination. The "Parker boom" started little more than a year ago. It has spread all over the country in a way that breaks political records. Though in his own State of New York Alton Brooks Parker has long been held in honourable estimation as Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeal, he was practically unknown outside. With hardly an effort on his own part, a consensus of opinion has been formed that he is the man best able to unite the party and win the thirty nine electoral votes of New York State in the final count for the Presidency.

To attain this end the preliminaries were the choice of Parker delegates at the democratic local elections, and the "instruction" of these to secure his adoption by the State Convention held at Albany, the State capital. Owing to the internal feuds of the Democrats in New York and the latent antagonism of David B. Hill, the veteran leader of the State Democracy, and Charles F Murphy, the Tammany "boss" of the city, success in mounting the intermediate steps has remained in doubt until the last day or two. It is now certain that Judge Parker's name will be proposed by the State Convention, and that at St. Louis he will carry with him the full prestige of the New York nomination. In Congress itself a reference to his name has called out an open expression of support, the Leader of the House, Mr. Williams, disowning any of his own claims to rivalry, while Parker clubs are starting up in towns throughout the county, though his personality up to the present can have been but the shadow of a shade. Mr. Bryan asks how it will be possible to vote for an "interrogation," but then it was a single phrase in a National Convention speech which gave Mr. Bryan notoriety and made him a presidential possibility.

Judge Parker is fifty-two years old. He has spent eighteen years on the bench, the last six as head of the New York Judiciary. In his judicial capacity he has studiously abstained from political controversies and struggles but in the early part of his career he proved himself a clever and successful election manager. As chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee in 1885 he secured the re-election of Mr. David B. Hill as Governor. He is devoted to his profession and rather than abandon or neglect it, has refused nomination for Lieutenant-Governor and the offer of the First Assistant Postmaster-Generalship tendered him by President Cleveland. But when in 1897 his party nominated him for the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeal of the State of New York—a post which has a term of fourteen years—such was the general confidence reposed in him that the Republican majority of the previous years of 200,000 was converted into a majority for Parker of 60,889. He has always been a "vote-getter"; and in view of the narrow Republican majority of 10,000 two years ago the Democrats believe that they will carry the State triumphantly in Parkers name next November.

THE JUDGE'S HOME LIFE.

Judge Parker represents the State rather than the City of New York. He is a native of Cortland in Cortland County, and his early years, spent on his father's farm, have given him a strong physique. Nearly six feet in height, broad shouldered straight as an arrow, his personal appearance would attract attention, but not as typical of the legal profession. For all his strenuous application to the law, and his many legal decisions, several receiving general acceptance as leading cases, there is nothing austere in his clear-cut pleasant-looking features. He is never happier than in his thorough enjoyment of his country home at Esopus, near Kingston, on the banks of the Hudson. Part of Rosemount Hall, the old colonial mansion in which he lives was standing when the British fleet anchored directly in front of it in 1777. The house commands the grandest and most picturesque views of the river and the mountain peaks of the Catskills. Its interior attests the studious tastes of the judge, the library occupying the whole of the southern half of the first story. The judge is a practical farmer, and in the summer months, after his morning plunge in the Hudson, as he is an expert swimmer, takes a ride round his few hundred acres, supervising the operations of the farm and inspecting his blood cattle, in which he takes a special pride as his particular hobby. At Albany his reputation for long and exhausting work is founded on his disposal of a larger number of cases in the Court of Appeal than ever before in its history. He has consistently lived up to the high and honourable ambitions of earlier years, and one may well believe that nothing less than a nomination for the Presidency could tempt him away from the judicial life.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

CENTENARIAN LEGISLATOR'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

A memorable scene occurred in the Canadian Senate yesterday, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent on the occasion of the presentation of a portrait and address to Senator Wark, who was 100 years old last February. The venerable legislator replied to the address in good voice his closing words being as follows :—

I join most cordially in the belief that God exercises a wise Providence over the affairs of this world, and especially over the affairs of this Empire, that He purposes to make it a powerful, populous and prosperous Empire, united under our gracious Sovereign in a policy of peace and that it will be greatly blessed under his guidance in bringing about that happy time when the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir F. W. Borden, and the Senate leaders, Mr. Scott and Sir M. Bowell.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

There was a rather quaint announcement in the columns of the "Weisswasser Anzeiger" a few days back. It referred to a "happy event," and ran as follows :—"The birth of a fine handsome boy has brought great happiness into the "Silesian Butter Stores," carried on by Noack and wife."

There are nice goings on in Missouri. Fortunately Atchison has its eye upon them, or the eye of the editor of the there-published "Globe," so there is room to hope for better things. "As much as we admire the Missouri woman," says that excellent man, "we must admit that when a woman is caught smoking a pipe it develops she came from Missouri. A woman was smoking a pipe in the ladies' waiting-room of the depot she was from Missouri. She said she was ashamed of smoking, but that since her husband died she missed the tobacco smoke around the house and had taken up the habit." Sheridan would no doubt have described the incident as "the puff posthumous."

The Shakespere monument which was unveiled by the Grand Duke William at Weimar on St. George's Day, and of which we are now told that some misguided enthusiast has blacked the boots, is from the chisel of Professor Otto Lessing. It stands among the trees in the park, and represents the poet dressed in the costume of his time and seated upon a tree trunk with a paper in his right and a rose in his left hand. On the granite base are inscribed the words "William Shakespeare." One can only suppose that the persons whose boot blacking exploit has gained such fame is a disappointed dramatist who, having been told by candid friends that he was not fit to black Shakspere's boots, determined to prove that at least he was able to. Or, again, he may have been a professional "shiner" who thus industriously testifies to his affection for the mighty dead.

As is the case with everything else, the American system of education sometimes produces results perfectly confounding to slower witted Europeans. Here, for instance, is an essay on Henry VIII quoted verbatim by a speaker before the New York League for Political Culture which he had received from the New York Kindergarten Association and which he vouched for as the genuine output of a child. It has probably not been submitted to the members of the Mosely Commission :—King Henry 8 was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Anno Domini in 1060 he had 435 wives besides children. The first was beheaded and executed. The second was revoked. She never smiled again, but she said the word calais would be found on her hart after her death. The gratest man in his rain was Lord Duke Sir Garret Welsey. He was sir named the boy batchlor. He was born at the age of 17 unmarried." In spite of its unimpeachable pedigree it seems almost too good to be true.

They have their Police and the Public problem at Dotzheim, near Wiesbaden, also—and in a very acute form. One does not exactly know the details of the dispute, but it culminated in a motion brought forward by a member of the village council, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, that a sum of 50 marks be voted to the policeman (there appears to be only one in the village) in order that he may have the opportunity of attending a school and there learning the elementary rules of good behaviour and of the treatment of the public. The policeman and his superiors were sorely hurt at the lack of confidance thus publicly displayed, and in order to make things more comfortable all round they summoned the proposer of the motion and those who had encourage him before the local tribunal for insulting a public functionary, if that be the proper translation of Beamtenbeleidigung. A fine of 50 marks was imposed, so now one imagines that the policeman at least feels more amiable. Whether he is more popular is another matter.

Few common sights of the streets are more sickening than the spectacle of a human brute, thoughtless or cruel, flogging the unhappy horse he is driving. A French animal-lover Baron d'Anchald has been investigating the exact amount of suffering which the horse has to endure with the following result. He considered three kind of whips used in France, the "Manille," the Perpignan, and the Waggoners. The total pressure on the place struck, exercised by one of the first named, weighing 253 grammes and 2'40 metres in length, was more than 35 kilos. The second type, lighter and somewhat longer, gave results varying, according as the thong was round or rectangular, from 60 to 73 kilos. The third, weighing 303 grammes and 2 metres in length, gave over 124 kilos. As a measure of the significance of these figures, the Baron adds that an ordinary blow with a whiplash on the palm of the hand makes tears come into the eyes when the presure is equal to 2'4 kilos, and if applied to the back of the hand is unbearable at 3'8 kilos, even when the skin is protected by a lined glove." A presure of a couple of thousand kilos, or so would seem about the proper dose for some drivers and that on the bars hands.

It is really time someone spoke seriously to those Chinamen, and impressed upon them the superiority of Occidental civilisation. How brightly shines the enlightened behaviour of the European warder staff as compared with the besotted ignorance and superstition of the misguided Celestials in the following extract from the "Perak Pioneer" :—"A curious superstition among the Chinese workmen and their strong antipathy to having anything to do with the construction of the gallows had lately to be overcome by an ingenious ruse. Owing to this feeling among them their scruples were got over by the distribution of the work in sections among different batches of workmen, none of whom suspected the nature of the work he was entrusted with. But, unfortunately for their peace of mind, a released prisoner let the cat out of the bag by splitting the truth. Their consternation and annoyance on this discovery may well be imagined. In striking contrast with the above superstition, we hear that several members of the European warder staff have caused walking canes to be made out of the material of a disused gallows as souvenirs." Objecting to gallows indeed. Why, if this sort of thing is allowed to continue we shall have them objecting to compounds and cats-of-nine tails next !

A good dog story, bearing on the arithmetical faculties of the four-footed, is told by a correspondent of a German paper. While serving in the army during the war of 1871, a yellow-grey collie attached itself to his battalion at Nancy, and followed the line of march with such good-humoured persistence that he was at last promoted to the position of garrison dog. He especially attached himself to the main guard-house in the Stanislas Platz. Every morning about eleven he used to leave the guard-house and betake himself to the barrack from which the relieving guard was to come. There, after a visit to the kitchens on private business, he would accompany the guard on its way to the Stanislas Platz, with an expression of gravely proud responsibility. The remarkable part of these proceedings was that the guard was chosen from three several detachments from barracks which were situated in different quarters of the town, but he never once, in several months, made any mistake in the particular barrack from which the guard of the day was to be drown. The sequel of the story is a sad one. One morning he was found lying dead outside the guard-house having eaten poisoned meat which the regiment always believed had been given him by some of the inhabitants because of the esteem in which he was held by the hated invaders.

A recent incident from Minnesota comes with pleasant appropriateness at the present moment, dealing as it does with the relations of the Bench and the Bar. A. Mr Malzahn who is a justice of the peace at a town with the satisfactory name of Good Thunder, is also in the intervals of his judicial duties a publican. A short time ago a food inspector called at his saloon and seized a sample of black berry branly which proved to be adulterated. Proceedings were taken and the case came before Mr Malzahn himself. He did not flinch but inflicted upon himself a fine of £5 which in his capacity as defendant he promptly paid. The affair sounds a little unusual to English ears but all is well that ends well. One wonders though if Mr. Malzahn, J. P had been called upon to decide whether his own licence should be forfeited in consequence of the conviction, what the decision would have been.

THE following anecdote is told by Andrew Lang in the Sign of the Ship in "Longman's" :—A man and wife in town were congratulating themselves just before dinner on dining, for once, alone and at home. To them enter another man and his wife, who were neither known nor looked for, and had obviously come to the wrong house—a thing that will happen in London. The hosts dissembled and welcomed them (a thing that, as a matter of fact, does occur), and all went smoothly till the ladies left the drawing-room. Then the guest turned to his host, and said with emotion, "Now, do tell me the whole story about poor Sophia." (I alter the name.) What was the host to do ? With presence of mind he replied, "It is really too painful. I hope you will excuse me." "Oh, certainly, certainly," said the guest, "I would not be curious," and he changed the subject. When the guests had gone, and the hosts were wondering, a servant brought an envelope which the guests had left. It was addressed in pencil, "For Sophia," and contained a handful of banknotes. Now, the hosts knew neither the name nor address of the guests, and they vainly advertised for them. Puzzle for Sherlock Holmes, to find out the adventure of poor Sophia

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Under the title of "a Russo-Chinese Empire," an English version of a work of great originality is about to be issued by Messrs. Constable. It has been already attracted no little attention on the continent, upon the action of Russia in the Far East and the drama which has been unfolding during the past ten years as the resultant of those two great forces—the expansion of Russia towards the Pacific and the strenuous resistance offered by the Chinese people to the economic invasion of their country by Western Europe. The materials for this illuminating study have been collected by the accomplished sinologist M. Alexandre Ular, during a long sojourn in China and a return journey by way of Siberia. Apart from a few documents which first saw the light in the "Times" newspaper, these materials have been exhibited for the first time in the work about to be published.

The illumination of the book is dependent mainly upon two things: first the author's intimate knowledge of the understanding that exists both between the dynasties, and also to some extent between the peoples of the two great northern Asiatic powers; and secondly upon his profound insight into the character and essential solidity of the Chinese social and industrial system. The great need of the Russian Empire, the author explains, is a solid nucleus of industrial prosperity which would bear the same relation to the great mass of its agricultural energy that the manufacturing departments of France bear to the wide spread agricultural population of that country. This scheme of ambition has been pursued with more or less tenacity by Russia ever since the change of front was forced upon her by the maritime powers in the middle of the last century, and it has been greatly aided by the weakness of the Mandchu dynasty, by the Russophil tendencies of the Buddhist missionaries in China, and by the shortsightedness and tactless ignorance with which the maritime powers of Western Europe have habitually treated the Chinese. The violent hatred with which the merchants and missionaries of the treaty ports have inspired the Chinese has not, points out M. Ular, as a general rule extended to the Russians, with whom they have come into a more natural and friendly contact across a trading frontier. The Christian missionaries on the one hand, and the religious emissaries of the Dalai Lama on the other, or next shown to be two main instruments of the extension of Russian influence through the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire. Finally the political vicissitudes of the last few years are traced in detail indicating the growth of the idea of Russian protection, and of the conception of the Tsar as a Buddhist Emperor.

The dream of the Occidental Powers to create a kind of India in China is demonstrated to be quite a fallacious one, while the deduction as to the grave peril to Western Europe from the gradual and imperceptible development of a Russo-Chinese Power, as formidable in manufactures, as in bayonets, is vigorously enforced. The peril is enormously increased, according to the author of this book, by the extraordinary vitality of the Chinamen, and by the apparent indestructibility of his ancestral social system and co-operative industrial methods.

In all the most important and immediate problems of the Far East, therefore, as affecting the attitude we take up in our treatment of the Chinese dynasty and people, our estimate of the aggressive Asiatic policy of Russia, and of the hostile and secretly Russophil demeanour of Tibet, it is most important for Englishmen to well weigh and consider the views which M. Ular here propounds and which he has supported with a knowledge of Russian diplomacy and methods, and of Chinese idiosyncrasies and prepossessions altogether out of the common, if not indeed absolutely unique.

There is a general complaint that the book trade is sluggish, and that the spring season is not likely to rank as very good. One feature of it has been an immense output of new novels, many of them by well-known writers.

Professor Marshall has finished the fiscal book which he has been writing, and it will appear soon. Broadly described, it is a study of the relations between industrial prosperity and international trade. Towards the end of the work Professor Marshall applies the results of his investigations to the present fiscal controversy.

Signor Villari the son of Professor Villari is the author of a book which Mr. Dent will publish.—Its title is The Republic of Ragusa, and it has the subtitle An Episode of the Turkish Conquest. In other words, the book deals with the history of a Dalmatian city republic and is largely concerned with the Turkish invasion and the development and decline of Venetian power. Like his father, Signor Villari writes English as if it were his own language.

There is to be a Chiswick Press edition of the three plays of Aeschylus known as the Oresteia. It is being edited by Mr. Robert Proctor, and it will be printed in a new Greek type. This type is partly his design and partly an imitation of the finest of the early Greek founts, that used in the New Testament of the Complutensian Polyglot, printed in 1514. Similar editions of Homer's Odyssey and of the Idylls of Theocritus are also promised by the Chiswick Press.

Abbot Gasquet has for some time been engaged upon a book dealing with English monastic life. Now Messrs. Methuen announce that they will publish it about the middle of May, as the first volume of their Antiquary's Library. In its pages the daily round of the old life of English monks and nuns is fully set forth, together with interesting details as to monastic officials and methods of administration. A full list of the English religious houses suppressed at the time of the Reformation is given for the first time.

Herr Beyerlein whose play the "Zapfenstreich" was the great success of the London German Theatre this season, is now to be introduced to us as a novelist. He is the author of Jena order Sedan, a military novel which has had a remarkable success in Germany. It is written on entirely different lines from Life in Garrison Town, of which there is already an English translation. Mr. Heinemann announces that he will shortly publish "Jena oder Sedan" in English, and no doubt it will be read with interest.

Mr. Herbert Vivian has written a history of the events which we sum up as The Servian Tragedy. He knows Servia well having travelled much there and he writes from first hand information. His book will be published next week by Mr. Grant Richards, with many illustrations. Mr. Vivian gives his impressions of Servia generally, and two chapter on large Macedonian matters. The literature of the Near East grows rapidly, thanks to the colour and picturesqueness of that region.

A history attaches to a book of French memoirs which Mr. Murray is about to publish for the first time in English. It is Less Souvenirs, associated with the name of the Marquise de Crequy, which first appeared in 1834. Crocker reviewed and denounced them in the Quarterly as not being actually written by the Marquise. A certain mystery has remained as to their authorship, but in France they have always been accepted as a good and faithful picture of the French noblesse of the eighteenth century. That is the value of this translation, which has been made by Mrs. Colquboun Grant.

Messrs. Chatto announce particulars of the collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems which they are to publish. The contents of the six volumes will be as follows:—1. Poems and Ballads, first series. 2. Songs before Sunrise Songs of Two Nations, including A Song of Italy. 3. Poems and Ballads, second and third series lyric poems from the volume Tristram of Lyonesse. 4. Tristram of Lyonesse (the Arthkrian Poems). The Tale of Balen, Atalanta Erechtheus. 5. Songs of the Springtides; studies in Songs; A Century of Roundels; sonnets from the volume Tristram of Lyoness. The Helpta-logia (with addition). 6. A Midsummer Holiday; A Word for the Navy; Astsophel. and other poems, also the contents of the coming volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

Mr. G. H. Putnam, the American publisher will shortly arrive in London, which he is in the habit of visiting every year. Sir Leslie Stephen's monograph on Hobbes, in the English Men of Letters Series, will be published next month by Messrs. Macmillan.—Mr. Justin McCarthy's volume of personal memories, The Story of Irishman, will be published in the early autumn by Messrs. Chatto.—The third volume in Mr. Murray's new edition of Motley's historical works is nearly ready. The edition is to be completed in nine volumes.—Archdeacon Sinclair has written an introduction for the next volume of Mr. Drane's Bijou Biographies, which will be ready in a few days. Its subject is the Bishop of London, and the author is Mr. Fred J. Melville.

A TRAGIC accident has befallen an English maidservant of Mr. A. Leveson-Gower, First Secretary of the British Legation, at The Hague. When taking some bread from an oven the girl's clothes caught fire, and she was suddenly enveloped in flames. Her cries of agony brought Mr. Leveson-Gower to the rescue, and he tried to check the flames, but was himself burnt on the hand and foot. His plucky attempt was, however, fruitless, as the girl died soon after she had been admitted to the hospital. Mr. Leveson-Gower's injuries are not serious.

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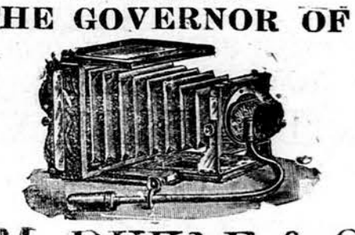

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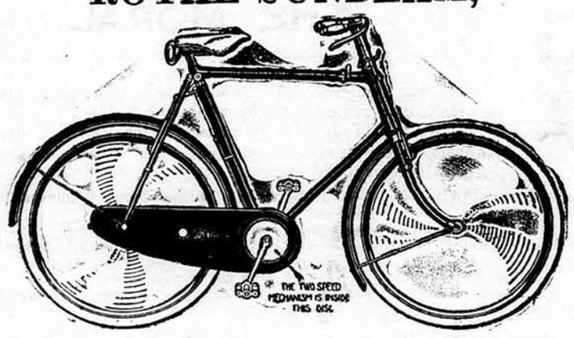

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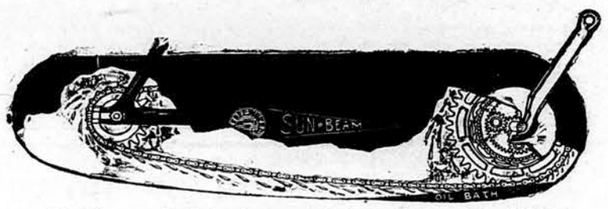

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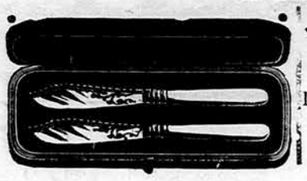

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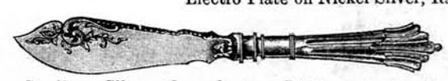

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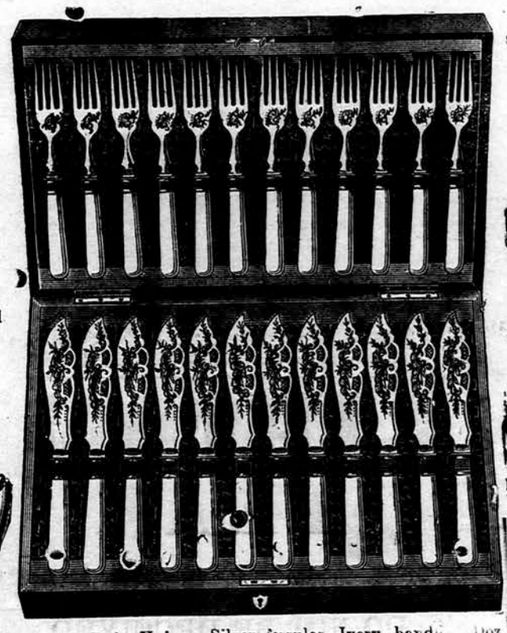

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